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HISTORICAL SKETCH  
AND  
LAWS  
OF THE  
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS





HISTORICAL SKETCH  
AND  
LAWS  
OF THE  
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,  
OF  
EDINBURGH,  
FROM  
*ITS INSTITUTION TO DECEMBER 1865.*



EDINBURGH:  
PRINTED FOR THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.  
1867.

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1864.

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Auditor.

KENNETH MACKENZIE, C.A.

Registrar of Candidates for License.

D. RUTHERFORD HALDANE.

Clerk.

CHRISTOPHER DOUGLAS, W.S.

*Officer*—THOMAS MARSHALL.

\* *N.B.*—The Office Bearers of the two years during which this Sketch has been prepared are given above.

# CONTENTS



	PAGE
LIST OF THE FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AT EDINBURGH—	
List of those in the Original Patent, . . . . .	1
List of Fellows admitted, . . . . .	1
LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS, . . . . .	14
LIST OF PRESIDENTS, . . . . .	15
HISTORICAL SKETCH, . . . . .	17
LAWS, . . . . .	85
APPENDIX, . . . . .	127





# LIST

OF

## The Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians AT EDINBURGH,

FROM THE FIRST ERECTION OF THE COLLEGE, ON THE 29TH NOVEMBER 1681.

### LIST OF THOSE IN THE ORIGINAL PATENT.

DAVID HAY.	ALEXANDER CRANSTONE.
THOMAS BURNET.	JOHN HUTTON.
MATTHEW BRISBAINE.	JOHN M'GILL.
ARCHIBALD STEVENSON.	JOHN LERMONTH.
ROBERT SIBBALD.	WILLIAM STEVENSON.
JAMES LIVINGSTONE.	JAMES HALKET.
ANDREW BALFOUR.	WILLIAM WRIGHT.
ROBERT CRAWFURD.	PATRICK HALYBURTON.
ROBERT TROTTER.	WILLIAM LAUDER.
MATTHEW SINCLARE.	ARCHIBALD PITCAIRNE.
JAMES STEWART.	

### LIST OF FELLOWS ADMITTED.

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Dates of their Diplomas.</i>	<i>Places where they received their Degrees.</i>	<i>Dates of their Licences to Practise.</i>	<i>Dates of their admission as Fellows.</i>
PETER KELLO . . . . .	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1682
JOHN ABERNETHY . . .	June 9, 1683	Orange	Aug. 13, 1684	Dec. 4, 1684
<i>From this to the year 1693, the Record is wanting; but, from subsequent sederunts, it appears that, during this period, there were admitted—</i>				
WILLIAM STEVENSON.				
WILLIAM ECCLES.				
WILLIAM DOUGLAS				
THOMAS SPENCE.				
ROBERT HAY.				

*List of Fellows.*

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Dates of their Diplomas.</i>	<i>Places where they received their Degrees.</i>	<i>Dates of their Licences to Practise.</i>	<i>Dates of their admission as Fellows.</i>
CHARLES OLIPHANT . . .	..	..	May 15, 1693	Nov. 9, 1693
ANDREW MELVILLE . . .	1683	{ Caen, in } { Normandy. }	July 5, 1694	July 5, 1694
JOSEPH DALRYMPLE . . .	...	...	...	July 30, 1694
JAMES ROBERTSON . . .	...	...	...	Sept. 27, 1694
DAVID DICKSON . . .	Feb. 21, 1690	Harderwick	Oct. 8, 1694	Oct. 8, 1694
GEORGE STIRLING . . .	...	...	Oct. 16, 1694	Oct. 16, 1694
JOHN SMELLOME . . .	...	...	Oct. 23, 1694	Oct. 23, 1694
GEORGE HEPBURN . . .	...	...	Nov. 15, 1694	Nov. 15, 1694
ROBERT CARMICHAEL . . .	July 1, 1694	Leyden	Dec. 3, 1694	Dec. 3, 1694
DAVID MITCHELL . . .	}	}	}	Sept. 14, 1695
SIR EDWARD EIZAT . . .				
WILL. BLACKADDER . . .				
GILBERT RULE . . .	...	...	...	Sept. 16, 1695
ADAM FREER . . .	...	...	...	Oct. 2, 1695
ALEXANDER DUNDAS . . .	...	Leyden	Oct. 7, 1695	Oct. 7, 1695
JAMES FORREST . . .	June 12, 1691	Leyden	Nov. 4, 1695	Nov. 4, 1695
WILLIAM JARDINE . . .	March 25, 1697	Harderwick	Nov. 20, 1696	Nov. 20, 1696
JOHN HAY . . .	Jan. 21, 1701	Aberdeen	April 27, 1698	April 28, 1698
JOHN RIDDELL . . .	}	}	}	Nov. 16, 1702
JOHN ST CLAIR . . .				
JOHN MONRO . . .				
JOHN DRUMMOND . . .	...	Aberdeen	Nov. 26, 1702	Nov. 26, 1702
JAMES LUITFOOT . . .	...	Aberdeen	...	...
WILLIAM LERMONT . . .	...	Orange	Jan. 7, 1704	Jan. 7, 1704
WILLIAM STEWART . . .	...	Rheims	Feb. 9, 1704	Feb. 9, 1704
FRANCIS TRINGLE . . .	July 24, 1704	Rheims	Feb. 9, 1704	Feb. 9, 1704
CHARLES PRESTON . . .	July 14, 1702	St Andrews	Feb. 9, 1704	Feb. 9, 1704
GEORGE MACKENZIE . . .	...	Leyden	July 28, 1704	Aug. 15, 1704
DAVID COCKBURN . . .	...	...	Nov. 21, 1704	Dec. 1, 1704
JAMES BROWN . . .	May 14, 1705	Edinburgh	Nov. 21, 1704	Dec. 1, 1704
WILL. ALEXANDER . . .	April 12, 1704	Rheims	June 29, 1705	Aug. 30, 1705
PATRICK SINCLAIR . . .	July 23, 1699	Rheims	Feb. 25, 1706	Aug. 12, 1707
THOMAS YOUNG . . .	Oct. 24, 1703	Rheims	June 18, 1706	Aug. 12, 1707
ROBERT LOWIS . . .	June 18, 1694	Utrecht	Nov. 14, 1706	Aug. 12, 1707
JAMES CRAWFORD . . .	Oct. 29, 1707	Utrecht	Sept. 23, 1707	Dec. 12, 1707
NIC. MONTGOMERIE . . .	July 6, 1707	Leyden	Sept. 7, 1708	Nov. 9, 1708
JOHN MENZIES . . .	July 30, 1708	Leyden	Sept. 7, 1708	Nov. 9, 1708
WILLIAM ARTHUR . . .	July 8, 1709	Rheims	Dec. 12, 1710	Feb. 13, 1711
GEORGE PATULLO . . .	March 12, 1707	Utrecht	Dec. 29, 1709	Aug. 5, 1712
JOHN CLERK . . .	April 23, 1710	Utrecht	May 6, 1712	Dec. 13, 1712
WILLIAM HAMILTON . . .	July 5, 1711	St Andrews	Feb. 9, 1714	June 1, 1714
WILLIAM COCHRAN . . .	Aug. 15, 1711	St Andrews	March 23, 1714	June 15, 1714
ROBERT THOMSON . . .	Aug. 4, 1712	Harderwick	June 15, 1714	Dec. 14, 1714
JOHN BURNET . . .	July 15, 1713	Rheims	Jan. 7, 1715	Aug. 2, 1715
JAMES ECCLES . . .	Aug. 7, 1719	Rheims	June 5, 1716	Aug. 1, 1716
JOHN LERMONT . . .	Nov. 10, 1718	Edinburgh	Aug. 10, 1719	Aug. 10, 1719
JOHN MARSHALL . . .	Sept. 12, 1713	Rheims	March 24, 1719	Sept. 29, 1719
	Oct. 22, 1719	Aberdeen	Nov. 10, 1719	Nov. 1, 1720
			Mar. 21, 1721	Aug. 1, 1721

*List of Fellows.*

3

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Dates of their Diplomas.</i>	<i>Places where they received their Degrees.</i>	<i>Dates of their Licences to Practise.</i>	<i>Dates of their Admission as Fellows.</i>
CHARLES ALSTON	Dec. 2, 1719	Glasgow	April 13, 1721	Aug. 1 1721
WILL. PORTERFIELD	Aug. 24, 1717	Rheims	June 8, 1721	Nov. 14, 1721
DAVID KINNEIR	June 12, 1714	St Andrews	Aug. 23, 1723	Feb. 4, 1724
GEORGE OSWALD	Aug. 11, 1696	Rheims	Nov. 21, 1723	Feb. 4, 1724
	Nov. 16, 1723	Edinburgh		
JOHN RUTHERFORD	July 21, 1719	Rheims	March 24, 1724	Nov. 3, 1724
ANDREW SINCLAIR	July 10, 1720	Angers	Feb. 25, 1724	Nov. 3, 1724
ANDREW PLUMBER	July 23, 1722	Leyden	Feb. 25, 1724	Nov. 3, 1724
JOHN INNES	Nov. 21, 1722	Padua	March 24, 1724	Nov. 3, 1724
ALEXANDER SCOTT	July 22, 1713	Rheims	Feb. 9, 1725	Feb. 9, 1725
	Oct. 2, 1724	St Andrews		
JAMES DUNDAS	Aug. 22, 1722	Rheims	March 2, 1725	Nov. 2, 1725
SIR ALEX. DICK	Aug. 31, 1725	Leyden	Feb. 7, 1727	Nov. 7, 1727
	Jan. 23, 1727	St Andrews		
JOHN STEVENSON	Jan. 1710	Harderwick	May 6, 1729	Aug. 5, 1729
JOHN TAYLOR	Mar. 21, 1727	Glasgow	Aug. 5, 1729	Aug. 4, 1730
	July 4, 1727	St Andrews		
CHARLES NISBET	Oct. 2, 1733	St Andrews	Jan. 3, 1734	Feb. 4, 1735
JOHN PRINGLE	July 20, 1739	Leyden	Aug. 27, 1734	
DAVID FOULIS	Oct. 10, 1735	Rheims	Jan. 18, 1737	Aug. 2, 1737
JAMES BAIRD	Aug. 21, 1733	Rheims	June 21, 1737	May 2, 1738
	June 3, 1737	St Andrews		
ROBERT WHYTT	April 2, 1736	Rheims	Dec. 13, 1737	Nov. 7, 1738
	Oct. 31, 1737	St Andrews		
BERNARD ALLAN	May 11, 1742	St Andrews	Nov. 2, 1742	Nov. 2, 1742
ADAM MURRAY	Dec. 19, 1726	St Andrews	Aug. 13, 1743	Aug. 13, 1743
SIR STUART THREIPLAND	Aug. 9, 1742	Edinburgh	May 3, 1743	Feb. 7, 1744
JOHN COCHRANE	May 5, 1744	St Andrews	May 15, 1744	May 15, 1744
ALEX. CAMPBELL	April 30, 1746	St Andrews	May 6, 1746	May 6, 1746
THOMAS LIDDERDALE	Oct. 20, 1747	St Andrews	Feb. 2, 1748	Feb. 2, 1748
JOHN BOSWELL	Nov. 1, 1736	Leyden	Sept. 13, 1737	Aug. 2, 1748
DAVID CLERK	Aug. 15, 1746	Edinburgh	Nov. 1, 1748	Nov. 7, 1749
JOHN STEUART	March 12, 1740	Rheims	Aug. 5, 1746	May 1, 1750
JAMES LIND	May 3, 1748	Edinburgh	Aug. 2, 1748	May 1, 1750
THOMAS ELLIOT	Aug. 15, 1746	Edinburgh	Nov. 7, 1749	Feb. 5, 1751
COLIN DRUMMOND	Aug. 22, 1750	Edinburgh	Feb. 5, 1751	May 5, 1752
FRANCIS HOME	March 7, 1750	Edinburgh	May 7, 1751	Aug. 4, 1752
WILLIAM CUMMING	April 6, 1750	Rheims	Aug. 4, 1752	Aug. 4, 1752
	July 9, 1752	Edinburgh		
ALEX. STEVENSON	July 12, 1749	Glasgow	Nov. 5, 1751	Feb. 6, 1753
JAMES GRIEVE	1733	Edinburgh	Feb. 6, 1753	
JOHN FOTHERGILL	Aug. 13, 1736	Edinburgh	Aug. 6, 1754	Aug. 6, 1754
WILLIAM CULLEN	Sept. 14, 1710	Glasgow	Feb. 3, 1756	March 5, 1756
ALEXANDER MUNRO	Jan. 1, 1756	Edinburgh		
PATRICK HALDANE	Aug. 3, 1758	St Andrews	Aug. 10, 1758	Aug. 10, 1758
NORTH VIGOR	June 12, 1747	Edinburgh	Nov. 7, 1758	Nov. 7, 1758
GREGORY GRANT	May 4, 1753	Rheims	Nov. 1, 1757	Nov. 7, 1758
	May 4, 1754	Aberdeen		

## List of Fellows.

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Dates of their Diplomas.</i>	<i>Places where they received their Degrees.</i>	<i>Dates of their Licences to Practise.</i>	<i>Dates of their admission as Fellows.</i>
ALEX. MUNRO, jun.	Oct. 25, 1755	Edinburgh	May 2, 1758	May 1, 1759
WILLIAM BAYLIES	Dec. 18, 1748	Aberdeen	Aug. 7, 1759	Aug. 7, 1759
THOMAS GLEN	July 31, 1726	Rheims	Nov. 6, 1759	May 6, 1760
	July 27, 1730	St Andrews		
ROBERT RAMSAY	Dec. 10, 1757	Edinburgh	Dec. 11, 1759	May 5, 1761
EDWARD WRIGHT	June 15, 1753	Edinburgh	Feb. 5, 1760	
JOHN GARDINER	Dec. 29, 1759	Edinburgh	Aug. 5, 1760	Aug. 4, 1761
JOHN HOPE	Jan. 29, 1750	Glasgow	Nov. 6, 1750	Feb. 2, 1762
ADAM AUSTIN	May 15, 1749	Glasgow	Aug. 7, 1753	Aug. 3, 1762
THOMAS YOUNG	Nov. 30, 1761	Edinburgh	Dec. 8, 1761	Nov. 2, 1762
WILLIAM BUTTER	Sept. 16, 1761	Edinburgh	Aug. 2, 1763	Nov. 1, 1763
JAMES WALKER	May 28, 1752	St Andrews	Nov. 1, 1763	Feb. 7, 1764
JAMES GRAINGER	March 14, 1753	Edinburgh		
THOMAS LIVINGSTONE	Dec. 1752	Aberdeen	Feb. 7, 1764	May 1, 1764
ROBERT PETRIE	May 30, 1750	Edinburgh		
ANDREW WILSON	June 29, 1749	Edinburgh	Aug. 7, 1764	Nov. 6, 1764
MAXWELL GARTSHORE	May 8, 1764	Edinburgh	June 12, 1764	
JOHN GREGORY	March 13, 1746	Aberdeen	March 5, 1765	Aug. 6, 1765
JOHN MORGAN	July 18, 1763	Edinburgh		
JOHN STEEDMAN	Nov. 15, 1740	Rheims	Aug. 7, 1764	Nov. 5, 1765
JAMES HAY	Nov. 8, 1758	St Andrews	Feb. 5, 1765	Aug. 5, 1766
JOSEPH BLACK	June 11, 1754	Edinburgh	Feb. 3, 1767	May 5, 1767
ARTHUR NICOLSON	March 10, 1763	Aberdeen	May 5, 1767	Aug. 4, 1767
JAMES M'KITTRICK	Sept. 12, 1766	Edinburgh	Aug. 4, 1767	Nov. 3, 1767
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, Jun.	Sept. 16, 1761	Edinburgh	Nov. 3, 1767	Feb. 2, 1768
WILL. MACFARLANE	Aug. 8, 1725	Rheims	Nov. 7, 1727	Dec. 12, 1768
	March 15, 1727	St Andrews		
JAMES SPENCE	Sept. 4, 1764	St Andrews	March 30, 1769	Aug. 1, 1769
JAMES AIKMAN	July 6, 1768	Aberdeen	Feb. 7, 1769	May 1, 1770
JAMES LIND	Sept. 12, 1768	Edinburgh	Nov. 7, 1769	Nov. 6, 1770
ANDREW DUNCAN	Oct. 25, 1769	St Andrews	May 1, 1770	May 7, 1771
GEORGE TAILOUR	Jan. 27, 1768	Glasgow	Feb. 5, 1771	May 7, 1771
MARTIN ECCLES	Aug. 21, 1753	St Andrews	June 20, 1771	Nov. 5, 1771
WILLIAM BUCHAN	June 2, 1761	Edinburgh	Aug. 6, 1771	Nov. 3, 1772
JAMES HAMILTON	June 12, 1771	Edinburgh	Nov. 5, 1771	Nov. 3, 1772
NATHANIEL SPENS	June 4, 1773	St Andrews	Aug. 3, 1773	July 7, 1774
ROBERT HAMILTON	May 12, 1766	St Andrews	Nov. 3, 1773	Feb. 1, 1774
EDWARD SPRY	Jan. 4, 1759	Aberdeen	Feb. 1, 1774	May 3, 1774
JAMES HUNTER	June 2, 1747	St Andrews	Feb. 24, 1774	July 14, 1774
ROBERT LANGLANDS	July 4, 1750	Edinburgh	May 2, 1775	May 7, 1776
DANIEL RUTHERFORD	Sept. 12, 1772	Edinburgh	Feb. 6, 1776	May 6, 1777
JAMES GREGORY	June 18, 1774	Edinburgh	Feb. 6, 1776	May 6, 1777
ARNOLD B. BEEKEN- BROK	June 24, 1774	Leyden	Aug. 11, 1777	Feb. 3, 1778
MATTHEW POWELL	Aug. 27, 1773	St Andrews	Nov. 4, 1777	Aug. 4, 1778
JAMES HAMILTON	Aug. 13, 1771	Aberdeen	Nov. 2, 1779	Feb. 1, 1780
WILLIAM WRIGHT	Oct. 25, 1763	St Andrews	Feb. 1, 1780	May 2, 1780
THOMAS GILLESPIE	Dec. 1, 1766	Aberdeen	Nov. 2, 1779	Nov. 7, 1780



# *List of Fellows.*

5

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Dates of their Diplomas.</i>	<i>Places where they received their Degrees.</i>	<i>Dates of their Licences to Practise.</i>	<i>Dates of their Admission as Fellows.</i>
THOMAS MEIK . . .	May 11, 1772	St Andrews	Feb. 6, 1781	May 1, 1781
JOHN LIND . . .	Jan. 4, 1777	St Andrews	Feb. 6, 1781	May 1, 1781
WILLIAM GRIEVE . . .	Sept. 12, 1770	Edinburgh	May 1, 1781	May 7, 1782
HENRY CULLEN . . .	June 24, 1780	Edinburgh	Aug. 6, 1782	Nov. 5, 1782
JOHN ELLISON . . .	Nov. 30, 1782	St Andrews	May 6, 1783	Aug. 5, 1783
ROBERT STEVENSON . . .	June 24, 1778	Edinburgh	Aug. 5, 1783	Nov. 4, 1783
JOHN JO. SUE . . .	Aug. 26, 1783	St Andrews	Sept. 1, 1783	Nov. 4, 1783
JOHN MARSHALL . . .	Aug. 26, 1783	St Andrews	Nov. 4, 1783	Dec. 4, 1783
JAMES WOOD . . .	Sept. 12, 1776	Edinburgh	Feb. 3, 1784	May 4, 1784
ROBERT GRANT . . .	Aug. 24, 1780	Aberdeen	May 4, 1784	Aug. 3, 1784
ANDW. FARQUHARSON . . .	Oct. 27, 1784	St Andrews	Nov. 2, 1784	Feb. 1, 1785
THOMAS KERR . . .	Nov. 25, 1784	Aberdeen	Dec. 2, 1784	Feb. 1, 1785
JOHN CLARK . . .	June 7, 1773	St Andrews	March 23, 1785	May 3, 1785
WILL. FARQUHARSON . . .	Sept. 28, 1778	Aberdeen	March 23, 1785	May 3, 1785
JAMES CAMPBELL . . .	Oct. 17, 1781	St Andrews	Nov. 1, 1785	Feb. 7, 1786
HENRY M'LAGGAN . . .	Sept. 20, 1784	Glasgow	Nov. 1, 1785	Feb. 7, 1786
ROBERT FREER . . .	Sept. 12, 1779	Aberdeen	Feb. 7, 1786	May 2, 1786
DAVID MORTON . . .	Sept. 1, 1768	Aberdeen	May 2, 1786	Aug. 1, 1786
THOMAS STEVENSON . . .	July 24, 1786	St Andrews	Aug. 1, 1786	Nov. 7, 1786
THOMAS COCHRANE . . .	Nov. 27, 1784	Glasgow	Nov. 7, 1786	Nov. 6, 1787
SAMUEL SPALDING . . .	Sept. 26, 1785	St Andrews	May 1, 1787	Aug. 7, 1787
GEO. BACHMATIEV . . .	Sept. 12, 1786	Edinburgh	Aug. 7, 1787	Aug. 1, 1787
THOMAS SPENS . . .	Sept. 13, 1784	Edinburgh	Nov. 6, 1787	Feb. 5, 1788
JOHN DRUMMOND . . .	June 8, 1786	St Andrews	Nov. 6, 1787	Feb. 5, 1788
PAT. BARON SETON . . .	Sept. 12, 1787	Edinburgh	Nov. 6, 1787	Feb. 5, 1788
WILLIAM SPINK . . .	Aug. 1, 1788	St Andrews	Aug. 5, 1788	Aug. 19, 1788
CHARLES STUART . . .	Sept. 12, 1781	Edinburgh	March 4, 1783	Feb. 3, 1789
ALEX. HAMILTON . . .	Mar. 19, 1783	St Andrews	Feb. 5, 1788	Feb. 3, 1789
ALEX. GRANT CLUGSTON . . .	Sept. 6, 1788	St Andrews	Jan. 13, 1789	Feb. 3, 1789
JOHN CRAIGIE . . .	Dec. 27, 1788	Aberdeen	Jan. 13, 1789	Feb. 3, 1789
CHARLES WEBSTER . . .	Sept. 12, 1777	Edinburgh	Feb. 1, 1780	May 5, 1789
CHARLES CONGALTON . . .	April 4, 1771	St Andrews	Feb. 5, 1788	May 5, 1789
THOMAS GILLIES . . .	July 28, 1788	Aberdeen	May 5, 1789	Aug. 3, 1789
JAMES CLARK . . .	Sept. 17, 1773	Aberdeen	May 5, 1789	Aug. 3, 1789
WILLIAM ROXBURGH . . .	Jan. 12, 1790	Aberdeen	Feb. 2, 1790	Feb. 13, 1790
GEORGE WILSON . . .	Jan. 2, 1790	Aberdeen	Aug. 3, 1790	Nov. 3, 1790
JOHN LORIMER . . .	April 29, 1764	St Andrews	May 3, 1791	Aug. 2, 1791
WIL. MONCRIEFF . . .	Sept. 12, 1768	Edinburgh	June 1, 1791	...
ANDREW FILLAN . . .	May 4, 1791	Aberdeen	June 1, 1791	Aug. 2, 1791
JAMES HOME . . .	Sept. 18, 1781	Edinburgh	Feb. 1, 1791	Nov. 1, 1791
JAMES CURRIE . . .	Mar. 30, 1780	Glasgow	Aug. 2, 1791	...
JO. COAKLEY LETSOM . . .	June 20, 1769	Leyden	Oct. 25, 1791	Dec. 1, 1791
NICOLAS BINDON . . .	Sept. 12, 1788	Edinburgh	Nov. 1, 1791	...
THOMAS ARNOLD . . .	Nov. 29, 1766	Edinburgh	Nov. 24, 1791	...
JOHN YULE . . .	Sept. 12, 1785	Edinburgh	...	...
JOSEPH FOX . . .	Feb. 1, 1783	St Andrews	Feb. 7, 1792	Mar. 6, 1792
JAMES M'DONNELLY . . .	Sept. 13, 1784	Edinburgh	...	...
JAMES HAMILTON, Jun. . .	Feb. 8, 1792	St Andrews	Feb. 17, 1792	Mar. 6, 1792

*List of Fellows.*

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Dates of their Diplomas.</i>	<i>Places where they received their Degrees.</i>	<i>Dates of their Licences to Practise.</i>	<i>Dates of their admission as Fellows.</i>
ANDREW YOUNG . . . . .	June 22, 1793	Aberdeen	Aug. 22, 1793	Nov. 5, 1793
JAMES M'KITTRICK ADAIR } . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1789	Edinburgh	Nov. 15, 1792	Dec. 5, 1793
ANGUS M'DONALD . . . . .	Jan. 10, 1789	St Andrews	Dec. 5, 1793	Feb. 3, 1794
ALEX. PHILIP WILSON . . . . .	June 25, 1792	Edinburgh	Feb. 3, 1794	Feb. 3, 1795
JAMES BUCHAN . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1792	Edinburgh	Aug. 5, 1794	Aug. 4, 1795
JAMES GASKING . . . . .	June 10, 1789	Leyden	Oct. 27, 1795	Feb. 2, 1796
ALEX. STEWART . . . . .	Nov. 2, 1795	St Andrews	Dec. 3, 1795	Feb. 2, 1796
SIR WALTER FARQUHAR, Bart. } . . . . .	Jan. 19, 1796	Aberdeen	March 1, 1796	May 3, 1796
JO. HUTTON COOPER . . . . .	Mar. 12, 1796	St Andrews	March 15, 1796	. . .
SIR ALEX. DOUGLAS, Bart. } . . . . .	July 11, 1760	St Andrews	May 10, 1796	May 18, 1796
THO. CHA. HOPE . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1787	Edinburgh	Nov. 5, 1795	Nov. 1, 1796
GEORGE DICKSON . . . . .	Aug. 8, 1796	St Andrews	Sept. 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1796
ANDREW DUNCAN . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1794	Edinburgh	Nov. 1, 1796	. . .
ANDREW KELTIE . . . . .	. . .	Aberdeen	. . .	. . .
ALEX. MONRO . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1797	Edinburgh	Nov. 5, 1797	Nov. 30, 1797
COLIN LAUDER . . . . .	July 24, 1786	St Andrews	Nov. 30, 1797	May 1, 1798
GEO. GAVIN BROWN . . . . .	Aug. 22, 1797	St Andrews	Dec. 6, 1798	May 7, 1799
ALEXANDER WILSON . . . . .	Dec. 17, 1796	St Andrews	Feb. 5, 1799	. . .
MATTHEW POOLE . . . . .	Aug. 18, 1798	St Andrews	Aug. 6, 1799	Nov. 5, 1799
ROBERT KENNEDY . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1794	Edinburgh	May 7, 1799	Aug. 5, 1800
WILLIAM KENNEDY . . . . .	April 12, 1800	Aberdeen	Aug. 5, 1800	Nov. 4, 1800
THOMAS JAMIESON . . . . .	Jan. 15, 1791	Aberdeen	Dec. 5, 1799	Nov. 4, 1800
NICOLAS ROMAYNE . . . . .	June 24, 1780	Edinburgh	Aug. 28, 1800	Nov. 4, 1800
ALEX. MORISON . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1799	Edinburgh	May 6, 1800	May 11, 1801
WILLIAM WARD . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1800	Edinburgh	Feb. 3, 1801	May 5, 1801
JAMES ROBERTSON . . . . .	Oct. 14, 1794	Aberdeen	March 30, 1802	May 4, 1802
DONALD SMITH . . . . .	May 6, 1785	St Andrews	May 3, 1803	Aug. 2, 1803
OSWALD HUNTER . . . . .	June 24, 1803	Edinburgh	Aug. 2, 1803	Nov. 1, 1803
WILLIAM DICK . . . . .	Feb. 24, 1803	Aberdeen	June 1, 1804	Nov. 6, 1804
WILLIAM FRANKLIN . . . . .	July 7, 1795	Aberdeen	Aug. 7, 1804	Nov. 6, 1804
ROBINSON FOXLEY . . . . .	Oct. 8, 1804	St Andrews	Feb. 5, 1805	May 7, 1805
JOHN GRAY . . . . .	May 11, 1805	Aberdeen	Aug. 6, 1805	Nov. 5, 1805
SAMUEL M'DOWELL . . . . .	June 14, 1805	St Andrews	Aug. 6, 1805	Nov. 5, 1805
THOMAS BROWN . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1803	Edinburgh	Feb. 5, 1805	Feb. 4, 1806
ALEX. MACKENZIE . . . . .	Mar. 13, 1803	St Andrews	May 6, 1806	Aug. 5, 1806
JOHN BARCLAY . . . . .	June 24, 1796	Edinburgh	Nov. 5, 1805	Nov. 4, 1806
WILLIAM WIGHTMAN . . . . .	June 3, 1790	St Andrews	Aug. 5, 1806	Nov. 4, 1806
JAMES MACGREGOR . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1804	Aberdeen	Nov. 26, 1806	May 5, 1807
GEORGE ALLEY . . . . .	April 11, 1807	St Andrews	Nov. 3, 1807	Feb. 2, 1808
WILLIAM GOURLAY . . . . .	June 24, 1782	Edinburgh	Feb. 2, 1808	May 3, 1808
THOMAS GRAY . . . . .	April 7, 1800	Aberdeen	Aug. 2, 1808	Nov. 1, 1808
JOSHUA H. DAVIDSON . . . . .	June 24, 1807	Edinburgh	Aug. 2, 1808	Aug. 1, 1809
ALEXANDER WYLIE . . . . .	July 2, 1808	St Andrews	Nov. 1, 1808	Nov. 7, 1809
ADAM BURT . . . . .	March 26, 1808	St Andrews	Aug. 1, 1809	Nov. 7, 1809
JOHN CHIEYNE . . . . .	June 24, 1795	Edinburgh	Feb. 22, 1810	May 1, 1810

*List of Fellows.*

7

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Dates of their Diplomas.</i>	<i>Places where they received their Degrees.</i>	<i>Dates of their Licences to Practise.</i>	<i>Dates of their admission as Fellows.</i>
JAMES MUTTLEBURY . . . . .	April 21, 1810	St Andrews	May 1, 1810	Aug. 7, 1810
JAMES PROUD JOHNSON . . . . .	Sept. 23, 1805	St Andrews	Aug. 7, 1810	Nov. 6, 1810
HENRY HARDIE . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1809	Edinburgh	Feb. 5, 1811	May 7, 1811
JAMES ANDERSON . . . . .	Sept. 21, 1810	Aberdeen	Nov. 6, 1810	Nov. 5, 1811
DAVID DANIEL DAVIS . . . . .	May 4, 1801	Glasgow	Feb. 4, 1812	May 5, 1812
JOHN BIGSBY . . . . .	June 2, 1810	St Andrews	Feb. 4, 1812	May 5, 1812
WIL. ELFORD LEACH . . . . .	Jan. 18, 1812	St Andrews	Feb. 4, 1812	May 5, 1812
WILLIAM FERGUSON . . . . .	March 21, 1812	St Andrews	May 5, 1812	Aug. 4, 1812
WIL. PULTENEY ALISON . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1811	Edinburgh	Nov. 5, 1811	Nov. 3, 1812
ALEX. MACLARTY . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1795	Edinburgh	Feb. 1, 1813	May 4, 1813
BENJAMIN BARTLET BUCHANAN . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1808	Edinburgh	Aug. 4, 1812	Aug. 3, 1813
JOHN WARROCH PUR- SELL . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1798	Edinburgh	March 2, 1810	Aug. 3, 1813
JOHN CLARK . . . . .	Aug. 5, 1806	St Andrews	March 2, 1813	Aug. 3, 1813
	Aug. 1, 1821	Edinburgh		
WILLIAM MAXTON . . . . .	Sept. 22, 1804	St Andrews	Nov. 2, 1813	Feb. 1, 1814
JOHN WILLIAMSON . . . . .	Oct. 20, 1813	St Andrews	Nov. 2, 1813	Feb. 1, 1814
SAMUEL FERGUSSON . . . . .	Nov. 6, 1813	St Andrews	Dec. 2, 1813	May 3, 1814
ROBERT BRIGGS . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1806	St Andrews	Dec. 18, 1813	May 3, 1814
JOHN BOWEN . . . . .	Oct. 9, 1809	St Andrews	Feb. 1, 1814	May 3, 1814
BENJAMIN LARA . . . . .	May 17, 1802	Aberdeen	Feb. 12, 1814	Aug. 2, 1814
GEORGE MAGRATH . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1805	St Andrews	Aug. 2, 1814	Nov. 1, 1814
WILLIAM BEATTY . . . . .	Feb. 28, 1806	Aberdeen	Aug. 2, 1814	Nov. 1, 1814
HENRY DEWAR . . . . .	June 25, 1804	Edinburgh	Feb. 1, 1814	Feb. 7, 1815
ANTHONY LINDSAY . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1814	Aberdeen	Feb. 7, 1815	May 2, 1815
JAMES MURDOCH . . . . .	July 9, 1814	St Andrews	Aug. 2, 1814	Aug. 1, 1815
ANDREW NICOLL . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1810	Edinburgh	May 2, 1815	Aug. 1, 1815
JOHN MURRAY . . . . .	Oct. 17, 1814	St Andrews	Nov. 1, 1814	Nov. 7, 1815
GEORGE DRYSDALE . . . . .	June 1, 1815	St Andrews	July 15, 1815	Nov. 7, 1815
HEN. EVANS HOLDER . . . . .	Aug. 24, 1801	St Andrews	Nov. 7, 1815	Feb. 6, 1816
WILLIAM PYM . . . . .	April 2, 1799	St Andrews	Feb. 6, 1816	May 7, 1816
DAVID AIRD . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1805	Edinburgh	Feb. 6, 1816	May 7, 1816
ISAAC WILSON . . . . .	Dec. 23, 1796	St Andrews	May 7, 1816	Aug. 6, 1816
DAVID JAMES HAMIL- TON DICKSON . . . . .	Aug. 18, 1806	Aberdeen	May 7, 1816	Aug. 6, 1816
ROBERT JOHN HUME . . . . .	Jan. 12, 1816	St Andrews	Aug. 6, 1816	Nov. 5, 1816
JAMES CLARK . . . . .	Feb. 7, 1817	Aberdeen	Feb. 25, 1817	Aug. 5, 1817
WALTER OGILVIE . . . . .	Apr. 14, 1817	St Andrews	May 6, 1817	Aug. 5, 1817
WILLIAM WYNNE . . . . .	Dec. 7, 1816	St Andrews	May 6, 1817	Aug. 5, 1817
JOHN RAMSAY . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1810	Edinburgh	May 16, 1817	Nov. 4, 1817
PAT. CAMPBELL BAIRD . . . . .	Mar. 7, 1818	St Andrews	May 5, 1818	Aug. 4, 1818
WILL. MONCKRIEFF . . . . .	June 24, 1814	Edinburgh	Nov. 4, 1817	Nov. 3, 1818
SAMUEL SPROULE . . . . .	July 4, 1818	St Andrews	Aug. 4, 1818	Nov. 3, 1818
WM. PRESTON LAUDER . . . . .	Mar. 4, 1809	St Andrews	May 5, 1818	May 4, 1819
ANDREW KENNEY . . . . .	June 24, 1812	Edinburgh	May 5, 1818	May 4, 1819
JAMES THOS. BROWN WATT . . . . .	June 24, 1809	Edinburgh	Dec. 19, 1818	May 4, 1819

*List of Fellows.*

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Dates of their Diplomas.</i>	<i>Places where they received their Degrees.</i>	<i>Dates of their Licences to Practise.</i>	<i>Dates of their admission as Fellows.</i>
WALTER ADAM . . .	Aug. 1, 1816	Edinburgh	Nov. 3, 1818	Nov. 2, 1819
AUGUSTUS WEST . . .	Dec. 5, 1818	St Andrews	Aug. 3, 1819	Nov. 2, 1819
EDWARD TURNER . . .	Aug. 2, 1819	Edinburgh	Aug. 3, 1819	Nov. 2, 1819
ALEX. KENNEDY . . .	Jan. 30, 1819	Aberdeen	Mar. 3, 1819	May 2, 1820
JAMES MILLAR . . .	June 24, 1795	Edinburgh	May 4, 1819	May 2, 1820
STEPH. MACMULLEN . . .	Jan. 7, 1815	St Andrews	Feb. 1, 1820	May 2, 1820
JAMES GILLIES . . .	May 13, 1816	Aberdeen	Feb. 1, 1820	May 2, 1820
Sir JAS. RO. GRANT . . .	June 20, 1814	Aberdeen	May 2, 1820	Aug. 1, 1820
EBENEZER GAIRDNER . . .	Aug. 2, 1819	Edinburgh	Aug. 1, 1820	Nov. 7, 1820
ROBERT GRAHAM . . .	Sept. 12, 1808	Edinburgh	Feb. 1, 1820	Feb. 6, 1821
JAMES GEORGE PLAYFAIR . . .	Aug. 2, 1819	Edinburgh	Feb. 1, 1820	May 1, 1821
JOHN BUTTER . . .	Aug. 1, 1820	Edinburgh	Aug. 7, 1821	Nov. 6, 1821
WILLIAM ARNOLD . . .	Oct. 4, 1821	Aberdeen	Nov. 6, 1821	Feb. 5, 1822
DAVID CAMPBELL . . .	Jan. 18, 1771	Leyden	Aug. 6, 1822	Nov. 5, 1822
ROBERT RENTON . . .	June 24, 1814	Edinburgh	Feb. 5, 1822	Feb. 4, 1823
ROBERT CHRISTISON . . .	Aug. 2, 1819	Edinburgh	Feb. 5, 1822	Feb. 4, 1823
THOMAS KIDD . . .	May 12, 1819	Aberdeen	Aug. 6, 1822	Feb. 4, 1823
JOHN ABERCROMBIE . . .	June 4, 1803	Edinburgh	Aug. 6, 1822	Aug. 4, 1823
ROBERT GROAT . . .	Sept. 12, 1783	Edinburgh	Nov. 5, 1822	Nov. 4, 1823
G. AUGUSTUS BORTHWICK . . .	June 24, 1808	Edinburgh	Feb. 4, 1823	Feb. 3, 1824
ROBERT CARNEGIE . . .	Aug. 1, 1817	Edinburgh	Feb. 4, 1823	Feb. 3, 1824
JOHN YOUNG . . .	April 10, 1823	Glasgow	May 6, 1823	May 4, 1824
THOMAS MAGRATH . . .	June 3, 1809	St Andrews	May 4, 1824	Aug. 3, 1824
WILLIAM BEILBY . . .	Aug. 1, 1816	Edinburgh	Aug. 4, 1823	Nov. 2, 1824
EDWARD MILLIGAN . . .	Aug. 1, 1815	Edinburgh	Nov. 4, 1823	Nov. 2, 1824
JOHN MACWHIRTER . . .	Jan. 6, 1816	St Andrews	Nov. 4, 1823	Nov. 2, 1824
THOMAS SHORTT . . .	Aug. 1, 1815	Edinburgh	Feb. 3, 1824	Feb. 1, 1825
JAMES WOOD . . .	Sept. 12, 1809	Edinburgh	May 4, 1824	May 3, 1825
ALEXANDER BOYLE . . .	Aug. 28, 1812	Aberdeen	Feb. 1, 1825	May 3, 1825
JOHN MURRAY . . .	Feb. 5, 1825	Aberdeen	May 3, 1825	Aug. 2, 1825
RICHARD POOLE . . .	Feb. 16, 1805	St Andrews	Nov. 2, 1824	Nov. 1, 1825
ROBERT GRANT . . .	June 24, 1814	Edinburgh	Dec. 28, 1825	Feb. 6, 1827
RICHARD HAWLEY . . .	June 24, 1807	Edinburgh	Feb. 7, 1826	Feb. 6, 1827
JAMES MELLIS . . .	Jan. 4, 1806	Aberdeen	Nov. 7, 1826	Feb. 6, 1827
SIR ANDW. HALLIDAY . . .	June 24, 1806	Edinburgh	Nov. 4, 1817	Aug. 7, 1827
JAMES MACDONALD . . .	May 21, 1806	St Andrews	Feb. 5, 1828	May 6, 1828
JOHN THATCHER . . .	June 24, 1806	Edinburgh	May 2, 1815	May 6, 1828
JAMES CRAWFORD GREGORY . . .	Aug. 2, 1824	Edinburgh	Nov. 6, 1827	June 24, 1828
PETER RAMSAY . . .	Mar. 3, 1817	St Andrews	June 24, 1828	Nov. 4, 1828
WILLIAM GREGORY . . .	July 12, 1828	Edinburgh	Aug. 5, 1828	Aug. 4, 1829
EDWARD DUFFIN ALLISON . . .	Aug. 20, 1827	Aberdeen	Jan. 13, 1829	Feb. 2, 1830
JOHN THOMSON . . .	Jan. 11, 1808	Aberdeen	Feb. 7, 1815	Aug. 3, 1830
JOHN PRICE . . .	July 3, 1821	Aberdeen	...	Aug. 3, 1830
ROBERT LEWINS . . .	June 24, 1813	Edinburgh	Nov. 3, 1829	Nov. 2, 1830



*List of Fellows.*

9

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Dates of their Diplomas.</i>	<i>Places where they received their Degrees.</i>	<i>Dates of their admission as Fellows.</i>
DAVID BOSWELL REID . . . . .	July 12, 1830	Edinburgh	Aug. 2, 1831
JOHN MACKENZIE . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1824	Edinburgh	Nov. 1, 1831
MONTGOMERY ROBERTSON . . . . .	Oct. 16, 1829	Aberdeen	Feb. 7, 1832
ANDREW COMBE . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1825	Edinburgh	May 1, 1832
JOHN HUME PEEBLES . . . . .	Sept. 30, 1828	Pisa	Aug. 7, 1832
DAVID CRAIGIE . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1816	Edinburgh	Aug. 7, 1832
PETER FAIRBAIRN . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1819	Edinburgh	Feb. 5, 1833
THOS. STEWART TRAILL . . . . .	Sept. 13, 1802	Edinburgh	May 7, 1833
ALEX. GEORGE HOME . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1823	Edinburgh	May 7, 1833
JACOB D. HUNTER . . . . .	July 12, 1831	Edinburgh	May 7, 1833
PATRICK CHARLES . . . . .	July 12, 1828	Edinburgh	Aug. 6, 1833
WILLIAM GLOVER . . . . .	Aug. 17, 1818	St Andrews	Aug. 6, 1833
WILLIAM THOMSON . . . . .	Apr. 1, 1831	Aberdeen	Oct. 12, 1833
JOHN WILSON ANDERSON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1820	Edinburgh	Oct. 12, 1833
JOHN SMITH . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1823	Edinburgh	Oct. 12, 1833
JAMES PATTERSON . . . . .	July 12, 1832	Edinburgh	Feb. 4, 1834
J. D. MORRIES STIRLING . . . . .	July 12, 1831	Edinburgh	Feb. 4, 1834
ROBERT SPITTAL . . . . .	Mar. 11, 1832	Giessen	May 6, 1834
JAMES BURNES . . . . .	Aug. 7, 1824	St Andrews	Sept. 23, 1834
CHARLES RANSFORD . . . . .	July 12, 1833	Edinburgh	Feb. 3, 1835
RALPH RICHARDSON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1834	Edinburgh	Feb. 3, 1835
ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1817	Edinburgh	Aug. 4, 1835
THOS. B. HARNESS . . . . .	Apr. 28, 1835	St Andrews	Nov. 3, 1835
WILLIAM MACDONALD . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1818	Edinburgh	Feb. 2, 1836
SAMUEL HOBART . . . . .	Aug. 30, 1835	Erlangen	Feb. 2, 1836
JOHN TILSTONE . . . . .	Aug. 24, 1835	Heidelberg	Aug. 2, 1836
WILLIAM SELLER . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1821	Edinburgh	Oct. 4, 1836
JOHN REID . . . . .	July 12, 1830	Edinburgh	Oct. 4, 1836
JAMES YOUNG SIMPSON . . . . .	July 12, 1832	Edinburgh	Oct. 4, 1836
HENRY ATKINSON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1835	Erlangen	Oct. 4, 1836
WILLIAM REID . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1824	Edinburgh	Feb. 7, 1837
JOHN SPENS . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1835	Edinburgh	Feb. 7, 1837
JAMES COX . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1835	Edinburgh	Feb. 7, 1837
CHARLES BELL . . . . .	Apr. 27, 1836	Glasgow	Feb. 7, 1837
EDMUND B. LOCKYER . . . . .	July 8, 1836	Jena	Feb. 7, 1837
MARTIN BARRV . . . . .	July 12, 1833	Edinburgh	July 15, 1837
JOHN MOIR . . . . .	July 12, 1828	Edinburgh	July 15, 1837
GEORGE PATERSON . . . . .	July 12, 1833	Edinburgh	July 15, 1837
PATRICK ROLLAND . . . . .	May 28, 1837	Keil	July 15, 1837
JOHN HOME . . . . .	July 13, 1829	Edinburgh	Feb. 6, 1838
WILLIAM HENDERSON . . . . .	July 12, 1831	Edinburgh	Feb. 6, 1838
JAMES MARR . . . . .	Dec. 6, 1837	St Andrews	Feb. 6, 1838
JOHN MACNAUGHT . . . . .	Apr. 7, 1815	Aberdeen	Feb. 6, 1838
JAS. LYNCH O'CONNER . . . . .	Nov. 24, 1820	Aberdeen	May 1, 1838
JNO. T. INGBEV . . . . .	May 28, 1838	Heidelberg	Nov. 6, 1838
ROB. GEO. HOLLAND . . . . .	June 12, 1838	Erlangen	Nov. 6, 1838
JNO. WARD DOWSLEY . . . . .	Feb. 11, 1826	St Andrews	Nov. 6, 1838
JOHN MILLER . . . . .	June 24, 1805	Edinburgh	Feb. 5, 1839

*List of Fellows.*

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Dates of their Diplomas.</i>	<i>Places where they received their Degrees.</i>	<i>Dates of their admission as Fellows.</i>
ANDREW HENDERSON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1823	Edinburgh	Feb. 5, 1839
J. STEVENSON BUSHNAN . . . . .	May 14, 1836	Heidelberg	Feb. 5, 1839
RALPH F. AINSWORTH . . . . .	Mar. 13, 1836	Berlin	Feb. 5, 1839
JAMES STARK . . . . .	July 12, 1833	Edinburgh	May 7, 1839
THOMAS RADFORD . . . . .	Apr. 4, 1839	Heidelberg	Aug. 6, 1839
KEITH IMRAY . . . . .	June 28, 1836	Pisa	Feb. 4, 1840
JAMES ANDREW . . . . .	July 2, 1839	Cambridge	May 5, 1840
ROB. BOWES MALCOLM . . . . .	July 12, 1831	Edinburgh	Aug. 4, 1840
GEORGE LUND . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1837	Edinburgh	Aug. 4, 1840
EVAN P. CAMERON . . . . .	...	...	Aug. 4, 1840
THOMAS R. COLLEDGE . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1839	Aberdeen	Aug. 4, 1840
ALEXANDER WOOD . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1839	Edinburgh	Nov. 3, 1840
JOHN WILLET . . . . .	May 5, 1840	St Andrews	Nov. 3, 1840
JNO. ROSE CORMACK . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1837	Edinburgh	Feb. 2, 1841
GEORGE HULL . . . . .	June 6, 1825	St Andrews	Feb. 2, 1841
HENRY HAWKINS . . . . .	March 16, 1838	Erlangen	Aug. 3, 1841
HENRY LONSDALE . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1838	Edinburgh	Aug. 3, 1841
JNO. HUGHES BENNETT . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1837	Edinburgh	Sept. 30, 1842
DONALD MACFARLANE . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1836	Edinburgh	Nov. 1, 1842
WILLIAM ROBERTSON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1839	Edinburgh	Feb. 7, 1843
AN. HALLIDAY DOUGLAS . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1840	Edinburgh	Feb. 7, 1843
JOHN G. MACDONALD BURT . . . . .	Nov. 9, 1836	Giessen	May 2, 1843
WILLIAM HALL RYOTT . . . . .	Jan. 10, 1842	Erlangen	May 2, 1843
WILLIAM MACLEOD . . . . .	May 2, 1843	St Andrews	Aug. 1, 1843
ALEXANDER JACKSON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1838	Edinburgh	Nov. 7, 1843
THEODORE F. WOOD . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1843	Edinburgh	Nov. 7, 1843
JOHN BEEVOR . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1841	St Andrews	Feb. 6, 1844
WILLIAM HUTCHESON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1838	Edinburgh	Feb. 6, 1844
W. M. ADAMS . . . . .	Aug. 9, 1843	Giessen	Nov. 5, 1844
JOHN SCOTT . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1820	Edinburgh	Feb. 4, 1845
EDWARD GREENHOW . . . . .	Sept. 24, 1835	Erlangen	Feb. 4, 1845
JOHN COLDSTREAM . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1827	Edinburgh	Feb. 4, 1845
ARCHIBALD MAKELLAR . . . . .	April 25, 1832	Glasgow	Feb. 4, 1845
ROBERT PATERSON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1836	Edinburgh	Feb. 4, 1845
GEORGE S. KEITH . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1841	Edinburgh	Feb. 4, 1845
WILLIAM BOWIE . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1812	Edinburgh	May 6, 1845
NEVILLE WOOD . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1844	Edinburgh	May 6, 1845
ALEXANDER PEDDIE . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1835	Edinburgh	May 27, 1845
BEN. NORTH ARNOLD . . . . .	April 6, 1840	Giessen	May 27, 1845
THOMAS SMITH MACCALL . . . . .	April 24, 1838	St Andrews	May 27, 1845
THOMAS HUGHES . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1825	Edinburgh	Aug. 5, 1845
WILLIAM MACKINNON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1836	Edinburgh	Aug. 5, 1845
THOMAS HEAD . . . . .	May 6, 1845	St Andrews	Aug. 5, 1845
WILLIAM SCOTT . . . . .	May 6, 1845	St Andrews	Aug. 5, 1845
SAMUEL D. LEES . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1837	Edinburgh	Nov. 4, 1845
ALEXANDER SMITH . . . . .	Jan. 28, 1826	Aberdeen	Nov. 4, 1845
JOHN G. HARRISON . . . . .	June 6, 1842	Giessen	Nov. 4, 1845
BENJAMIN ROBINSON . . . . .	May 7, 1839	St Andrews	Nov. 4, 1845

# *List of Fellows.*

11

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Dates of their Diplomas.</i>	<i>Places where they received their Degrees.</i>	<i>Dates of their admission as Fellows.</i>
CHARLES CHADWICK . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1837	Edinburgh	Nov. 20, 1845
J. CALTHROP WILLIAMS . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1824	Edinburgh	Nov. 20, 1845
ROBERT BRENT . . . . .	July 1, 1845	St Andrews	Aug. 4, 1846
WILLIAM HENRY LOWE . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1840	Edinburgh	Nov. 4, 1846
ALFRED CRABB . . . . .	May 5, 1846	St Andrews	Nov. 7, 1846
JOHN FERGUSON . . . . .	June 1, 1815	Edinburgh	Feb. 2, 1847
JOHN SCOTT . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1819	Edinburgh	Feb. 2, 1847
JAMES BEGBIE . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1821	Edinburgh	Feb. 2, 1847
JOHN TAYLOR . . . . .	July 12, 1830	Edinburgh	Feb. 2, 1847
THOMAS GRAHAM WEIR . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1835	Edinburgh	Feb. 2, 1847
THOMAS STRETHILL WRIGHT . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1845	Edinburgh	May 4, 1847
JOHN BROWN . . . . .	July 12, 1833	Edinburgh	Aug. 3, 1847
EDWARD MACKAY . . . . .	Sept. 25, 1844	Giessen	Nov. 2, 1847
NATH. AYLAN TRAVIS . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1825	Edinburgh	Dec. 2, 1847
DAVID MACLAGAN . . . . .	Sept. 12, 1805	Edinburgh	Feb. 1, 1848
FRED. BELL HUNT . . . . .	May 6, 1845	St Andrews	Feb. 1, 1848
JAMES VORK . . . . .	Dec. 15, 1832	Erlangen	May 1, 1848
JOHN CHARLES HALL . . . . .	June 27, 1840	Erlangen	May 1, 1848
CHAS. RADCLIFFE HALL . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1848	Erlangen	Aug. 1, 1848
EDWARD WATERS . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1847	Edinburgh	Aug. 1, 1848
ALEXANDER KEILLER . . . . .	Aug. 4, 1835	St Andrews	April 5, 1849
C. LOCKT. ROBERTSON . . . . .	May 5, 1845	St Andrews	May 1, 1849
THOS. HILL PATTISON . . . . .	July 12, 1831	Edinburgh	Nov. 6, 1849
JNO. YOUNG MYRTLE . . . . .	July 12, 1833	Edinburgh	Nov. 6, 1849
SAMUEL SOMERVILLE . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1836	Edinburgh	Nov. 6, 1849
WILLIAM CUMMING . . . . .	Aug. 6, 1839	St Andrews	Nov. 6, 1849
FORBES BENJ. WINSLOW . . . . .	April 13, 1849	Aberdeen	Feb. 5, 1850
WM. TENNANT GAIRDNER . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1845	Edinburgh	May 7, 1850
WM. CHARLES WOOD . . . . .	May 5, 1846	St Andrews	May 7, 1850
ALEX. A. RENTON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1849	Edinburgh	Feb. 4, 1851
JAMES MATT. DUNCAN . . . . .	Oct. 16, 1846	Aberdeen	May 6, 1851
PETER NIDDRIE . . . . .	April 29, 1835	Glasgow	Dec. 4, 1851
J. Warburton BEGBIE . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1847	Edinburgh	Feb. 3, 1852
AWLV P. BARRON . . . . .	Dec. 31, 1851	St Andrews	May 4, 1852
THOS. ALEX. WISE . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1824	Edinburgh	Aug. 3, 1852
DANIEL RUTHERFORD HALDANE . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1848	Edinburgh	Aug. 3, 1852
THOMAS T. WINGETT . . . . .	Aug. 4, 1846	St Andrews	May 3, 1853
W. R. SANDERS . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1849	Edinburgh	May 3, 1853
HENRY C. GURNEY . . . . .	July 2, 1845	Pisa	Nov. 1, 1853
ALEXR. ZIEGLER . . . . .	May 6, 1845	St Andrews	Nov. 1, 1853
JOHN SCOTT . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1836	Edinburgh	Feb. 7, 1854
JOHN H. WALKER . . . . .	Oct. 1853	Aberdeen	March 2, 1854
COURTLAND S. SHAW . . . . .	Oct. 1853	Aberdeen	May 2, 1854
CHARLES WILSON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1827	Edinburgh	Feb. 6, 1855
JAMES ALLAN . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1838	Edinburgh	Feb. 6, 1855
THOMAS GIBSON . . . . .	April 25, 1827	Glasgow	May 1, 1855
WILLIAM J. MARTIN . . . . .	April 14, 1855	St Andrews	May 15, 1855
THOMAS PRITCHARD . . . . .	April 24, 1844	Glasgow	July 10, 1855

*List of Fellows.*

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Dates of their Diplomas.</i>	<i>Places where they received their Degrees.</i>	<i>Dates of their admission as Fellows.</i>
JOHN S. STEEL . . . . .	April 7, 1854	Aberdeen	Dec. 5, 1855
THOMAS LAYCOCK . . . . .	July 19, 1839	Göttingen	Feb. 5, 1856
GEORGE SAMPSON . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1855	Aberdeen	Aug. 5, 1856
FREDERICK COLLINS . . . . .	Aug. 6, 1851	Aberdeen	Aug. 5, 1856
WILLIAM E. TAYLOR . . . . .	May 6, 1845	St Andrews	Nov. 4, 1856
WILLIAM KINGSLEV . . . . .	July 1, 1845	St Andrews	Feb. 3, 1857
ARCHD. W. P. PINKERTON . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1850	Edinburgh	Aug. 4, 1857
JOSEPH MARCUS JOSEPH . . . . .	April 28, 1852	Glasgow	Aug. 4, 1857
CHARLES COATES . . . . .	Oct. 1856	Aberdeen	Aug. 4, 1857
FREDERICK JOHN BIRD . . . . .	May 4, 1841	St Andrews	Feb. 2, 1858
JAMES GEO. ATKINSON . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1841	Edinburgh	Feb. 9, 1858
JAMES GAMMELL STEWART . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1846	Edinburgh	Feb. 9, 1858
DONALD C. CAMPBELL . . . . .	April 24, 1844	Glasgow	May 4, 1858
WILLIAM KINLAY . . . . .	May 6, 1845	St Andrews	May 18, 1858
JOSEPH SEATON . . . . .	May 6, 1845	St Andrews	May 18, 1858
T. HARRINGTON TUKE . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1849	St Andrews	Aug. 26, 1858
GEORGE ALTHAM . . . . .	Sept. 27, 1842	France	Aug. 26, 1858
GEORGE HARLEY . . . . .	July 30, 1850	Edinburgh	Aug. 26, 1858
W. OVEREND PRIESTLEY . . . . .	Aug. 1853	Edinburgh	Aug. 26, 1858
JOHN MAULE SUTTON . . . . .	Nov. 1, 1853	St Andrews	Aug. 26, 1858
JOHN SHAND . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1844	Edinburgh	Nov. 23, 1858
KEATS ROBINSON RISK . . . . .	Oct. 24, 1851	Aberdeen	Nov. 23, 1858
JAMES JOSEPH CREGEEN . . . . .	Oct. 21, 1853	St Andrews	Nov. 23, 1858
JOHN HAYBALL PAUL . . . . .	May 6, 1854	St Andrews	Nov. 23, 1858
THOS. BEATH CHRISTIE . . . . .	May 6, 1854	St Andrews	Nov. 23, 1858
ROBERT CROSS . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1854	Edinburgh	Nov. 23, 1858
HENRY KINGSLEV . . . . .	Oct. 18, 1854	Aberdeen	Nov. 23, 1858
JOHN COCKER . . . . .	Jan. 2, 1845	Erlangen	Dec. 2, 1858
THOS. HAYES JACKSON . . . . .	Sept. 30, 1854	Erlangen	Dec. 2, 1858
A. M'NAMEE WALKER . . . . .	Nov. 7, 1856	Giessen	Dec. 2, 1858
WILLIAM HELPS . . . . .	May 6, 1854	St Andrews	Dec. 28, 1858
JOHN GODFREY . . . . .	May 6, 1854	St Andrews	Dec. 29, 1858
W. FRED. HUTCHIESON RAMSAY . . . . .	Aug. 2, 1848	Glasgow	May 3, 1859
J. DRUMMOND M'GAVIN . . . . .	April 24, 1844	Glasgow	May 3, 1859
JAMES HOPE WATSON . . . . .	Jan. 8, 1840	Jena	Aug. 2, 1859
G. MATHIESON OGILVIE . . . . .	May 5, 1840	St Andrews	Oct. 18, 1859
JOHN CHALLICE . . . . .	April 12, 1850	Aberdeen	Feb. 28, 1860
ROBERT BOWMAN . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1852	Edinburgh	Dec. 21, 1860
GEORGE WILLIAM BALFOUR . . . . .	May 6, 1845	St Andrews	Aug. 6, 1861
JAMES STRUTHERS . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1848	Edinburgh	Aug. 6, 1861
ROBERT PEEL RITCHIE . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1856	Edinburgh	Aug. 6, 1861
THOMAS GRAINGER STEWART . . . . .	Aug. 1, 1858	Edinburgh	Aug. 6, 1861



# *List of Fellows.*

13

*Admitted under Charter, dated 31st October 1861.*

<i>Names of Fellows.</i>	<i>Qualifications.</i>	<i>Dates of admission as Members.</i>	<i>Dates of admission as Fellows.</i>
WILLIAM ZIEGLER . . . . .	M.D. Edin., 1849	...	Nov. 5, 1861
THOMAS JOHN GRAHAM . . . . .	M.D. Glas., 1828	...	Nov. 19, 1861
DAVID CHRISTISON . . . . .	M.D. Edin., 1851	...	May 6, 1862
LEWIS QUIER BOWERBANK . . . . .	M.D. Edin., 1836	...	Aug. 5, 1862
R. EDMUND SCORESBY-JACKSON . . . . .	M.D. Edin., 1857	...	Aug. 5, 1862
A. DOUGLAS MACLAGAN . . . . .	M.D. Edin., 1833	...	May 3, 1864
REGINALD READ . . . . .	L.R.C.P. Ed., 1859	Feb. 3, 1863	Feb. 7, 1865
JOHN LINTON . . . . .	M.D. Edin., 1861	Feb. 2, 1864	May 2, 1865
RICHARD FERNANDEZ FREEBORN . . . . .	L.R.C.P. Ed., 1859	Feb. 3, 1863	Aug. 1, 1865
CHARLES ROBINSON . . . . .	L.R.C.P. Ed., 1860	Nov. 3, 1863	Aug. 1, 1865
JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH . . . . .	M.D. Edin., 1840	Aug. 2, 1864	Nov. 7, 1865
ALEXANDER R. SIMPSON . . . . .	M.D. Edin., 1856	Aug. 2, 1864	Nov. 7, 1865
ALEXANDER CRUM BROWN . . . . .	M.D. Edin., 1861	Aug. 2, 1864	Nov. 7, 1865
ANDREW SMART . . . . .	M.D. Edin., 1862	Aug. 2, 1864	Nov. 7, 1865
CLAUD MUIRHEAD . . . . .	M.D. Edin., 1862	Aug. 2, 1864	Nov. 7, 1865

# LIST

OF

## Honorary Members

FROM THE ERECTION OF THE COLLEGE, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR  
ADMISSION.

N.B.—*The Record is wanting from December 1682 to the year 1694.*

<i>Names of Honorary Members.</i>	<i>Dates of their admission.</i>	<i>Names of Honorary Members.</i>	<i>Dates of their admission.</i>
EARL OF MARCHMONT . . .	May 15, 1696	M. DE SENAC . . .	Nov. 4, 1760
LORD WHITEHILL . . .	...	JOHN EARL OF BUTE . . .	Nov. 3, 1761
LORD ANSTRUTHER . . .	Nov. 6, 1699	DR JAMES MOUNSEY . . .	Nov. 2, 1762
DR DAVID GREGORY . . .	Aug. 22, 1705	COUNT CARBURY . . .	Nov. 5, 1765
DR ROBERT GRAY . . .	Oct. 4, 1705	SIR CHARLES LINNEUS . . .	Nov. 3, 1772
SIR HANS SLOAN . . .	Oct. 4, 1705	BARON ALBERT VON HALLER . . .	Nov. 3, 1772
EARL OF WEMYSS . . .	Dec. 13, 1705	HENRY DUKE OF BUC- CLEUCH . . .	Dec. 2, 1773
LAIRD OF POSSO . . .	Nov. 14, 1706	DR H. GAUBIUS . . .	Dec. 2, 1773
EARL OF LEVEN . . .	April 22, 1707	DR JAS. FLINT, <i>ex officio</i> . . .	May 3, 1774
EARL OF ERROLL . . .	June 3, 1707	DR ANT. STÖRCK . . .	Nov. 5, 1776
EARL OF GLASGOW . . .	...	DR J. G. ZIMMERMAN . . .	Dec. 5, 1782
LORD PRESTONHALL . . .	June 18, 1707	DR J. M. DE LASSONE . . .	Dec. 5, 1782
LORD MINTO . . .	...	SIR JOS. BANKS, BART. . .	...
DR JOHN ARBUTHNOT . . .	Dec. 12, 1707	DR JOHN ROGERSON . . .	...
DR ALEX. RUSSELL . . .	Feb. 12, 1712	GEORGE DUKE OF MON- TAGUE . . .	Dec. 17, 1782
DR WILL. COCKBURN . . .	May 5, 1724	DR P. CAMPER . . .	...
DR GEORGE CHEYNE . . .	...	DR FEL. VICQ. D'AZYR . . .	Feb. 2, 1790
DR JAMES CAMBBELL . . .	May 2, 1727	DR JO. AND. MURRAY . . .	...
DR WILL. FULLERTON . . .	Nov. 5, 1728	DR AUG. GOT. RICH- TER . . .	Dec. 1, 1791
DR GEORGE MARTIN . . .	Aug. 5, 1740	DR JO. GOT. WALTER . . .	...
DR DAVID BALFOUR . . .	Feb. 7, 1744	SIR GEO. BAKER, BART. . .	Mar. 27, 1792
DR JOHN JOHNSTON . . .	...	COUNT RUMFORD . . .	Nov. 4, 1800
DR THOMAS SIMPSON . . .	Feb. 7, 1744	DR EDWARD JENNER . . .	May 20, 1806
DR RICHARD MEAD . . .	May 7, 1745	DR MATTHEW BAILLIE . . .	Nov. 13, 1809
DR JAS. M'KENZIE . . .	Oct. 2, 1755		
DR JOHN HUXHAM . . .	Oct. 2, 1755		
DR G. VAN SWIETEN . . .	Nov. 4, 1755		
ARCH. DUKE OF ARGYLE . . .	Nov. 30, 1758		

# LIST

OF

## Presidents of the College

FROM ITS ERECTION.

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DR ARCHIBALD STEVENSON, elected President 8th December 1681.  
and continued till 1684.

SIR ROBERT SIBBALD elected 4th December 1684.

*From 1684 to 1693 the Record is wanting.*

<i>Names of Presidents.</i>	<i>Dates of their Election.</i>	<i>Names of Presidents.</i>	<i>Dates of their Election.</i>
SIR ARCH. STEVENSON .	Nov. 30, 1693	DR NATHANIEL SPENS .	Dec. 4, 1794
DR ROBERT TROTTER .	Dec. 6, 1694	DR D. RUTHERFORD .	Dec. 1, 1796
SIR THOMAS BURNET .	Dec. 3, 1696	DR JAMES GREGORY .	Dec. 6, 1798
DR MAT. SINCLARE .	Dec. 1, 1698	DR WILL. WRIGHT .	Dec. 3, 1801
DR ROBERT TROTTER .	Dec. 5, 1700	DR THOMAS SPENS .	Dec. 1, 1803
DR ALEX. DUNDAS .	Dec. 3, 1702	DR CHARLES STUART .	Dec. 4, 1806
DR JAMES HALKET .	Nov. 30, 1704	DR JAMES HOME .	Nov. 30, 1809
DR WILLIAM ECCLES .	Dec. 5, 1706	DR J. HAMILTON, Junr.	Dec. 3, 1812
DR MAT. SINCLARE .	Dec. 2, 1708	DR THOS. CHAS. HOPE .	Nov. 30, 1815
DR WILL. STEWART .	Dec. 6, 1716	DR JAMES BUCHAN .	Dec. 2, 1819
DR JAMES FORREST .	Dec. 3, 1719	DR AND. DUNCAN, Junr.	Dec. 5, 1822
DR JOHN DRUMMOND .	Dec. 6, 1722	DR AND. DUNCAN, Senr.	Dec. 4, 1824
DR FRANCIS PRINGLE .	Nov. 30, 1727	DR ALEX. MONRO .	Dec. 1, 1825
DR JOHN RIDDELL .	Dec. 2, 1731	DR ALEX. MORISON .	Dec. 6, 1827
DR ROBERT LOWIS .	Dec. 4, 1735	DR J. H. DAVIDSON .	Dec. 3, 1829
DR JOHN CLERK .	Dec. 4, 1740	DR J. MACWHIRTER .	Dec. 1, 1831
DR WILL. COCHRAN .	Dec. 6, 1744	DR J. H. DAVIDSON .	Dec. 5, 1833
DR W. PORTERFIELD .	Dec. 1, 1748	DR JOHN THOMSON .	Dec. 4, 1834
DR JO. RUTHERFORD .	Nov. 30, 1752	DR W. P. ALISON .	Dec. 1, 1836
SIR ALEX. DICK .	Dec. 2, 1756	DR R. CHRISTISON .	Dec. 6, 1838
DR ROBERT WHYT .	Dec. 1, 1763	DR R. GRAHAM .	Dec. 3, 1840
SIR S. THRIEPLAND .	Dec. 4, 1766	DR R. RENTON .	Dec. 1, 1842
DR JOHN BOSWELL .	Dec. 6, 1770	DR W. BEILBY .	Dec. 5, 1844
DR COLIN DRUMMOND .	Dec. 3, 1772	DR R. CHRISTISON .	Dec. 3, 1846
DR WILLIAM CULLEN .	Aug. 3, 1773	DR W. SELER .	Nov. 30, 1848
DR FRANCIS HOME .	Nov. 30, 1775	DR J. Y. SIMPSON .	Dec. 5, 1850
DR GREGORY GRANT .	Dec. 4, 1777	DR THOS. S. TRAILL .	Dec. 2, 1852
DR ALEX. MONRO .	Dec. 3, 1779	DR JAMES BEGBIE .	Nov. 30, 1854
DR JOHN GARDINER .	Dec. 5, 1782	DR DAVID MACLAGAN .	Dec. 4, 1856
DR JOHN HOPE .	Dec. 2, 1784	DR ALEXANDER WOOD .	Dec. 2, 1858
DR JAMES HAY .	Nov. 30, 1786	DR DAVID CRAIGIE .	Dec. 5, 1861
DR JOSEPH BLACK .	Dec. 4, 1788	DR JOHN G. M. BURT .	Dec. 3, 1863
DR AND. DUNCAN .	Dec. 2, 1790	DR JOHN SMITH .	Nov. 30, 1865
DR JAMES HAMILTON .	Dec. 6, 1792		



# HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

## *Royal College of Physicians.*

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**T**HE attempt to incorporate the Practitioners of Medicine in Scotland for the purpose of raising the standard both of the character and acquirements of Physicians, originated in 1617. King James I. of England, to whom an application for that purpose was made, received it favourably, and issued an order to the Parliament for the establishment of a College of Physicians in Edinburgh. This order is still extant. After reciting the evils which the community had suffered from the intrusion of irregular practitioners, it directs the Parliament to form a College of Physicians, appoints seven persons to examine those who proposed to practise Medicine, and makes it illegal for any person to exercise the art and science of Physic within Edinburgh and the neighbourhood, without the Diploma of the College.

His Majesty also farther suggests that warrant should be given to the College to appoint yearly three of its

Early attempts  
at formation of  
a College.

Order of  
James I.



number to visit the Apothecaries' shops in the burgh, to examine the state of the drugs exposed for sale, and to destroy such as might be found corrupt or insufficient.

How frustrated.

Dissensions, chiefly of a religious kind, had the effect of preventing the wishes of the King from being carried out.

Renewal of attempt, 1630.

In 1630 the attempt was renewed, and King Charles I. referred the matter to his Privy Council; but, owing chiefly to the unsettled state of public affairs, nothing more was done in his reign.

Patent by Cromwell, 1656.

The matter was warmly taken up by Cromwell during his Protectorate; and a patent, still extant, was made out in 1656, instituting a College of Physicians of Scotland, "who shall have power and authority to oversie, rule, and order, what may concerne the right administratioune of Physike to the people of Scotland in all pairts and places of the said nation, with power to them to censure and punish all persons who shall presume to practise, exercise, or profess Physike, or give medicines, or ordaine Physicall Praescriptiones in any pairt or place of Scotland, being not members of the said Colledge, or not being approved and licensed by the said Praesident and Colledge under their Common Seal." Farther, in this patent of Incorporation, it was proposed to give to the said President and College the power to practise the Art of Surgery: "forasmuch as the Science of Physick doth comprehend, include, and containe in it the knowledge of Chirurgery, being a special part of the same and member thereof." By it, also, the power of examining and licensing Apothecaries, and of visiting their shops, was to be conferred on the proposed College; and, lastly, the College was to be entitled to receive from the magistrates of the several cities and burghs, and the sheriffs of the respective counties, "such dead bodies of

malefactors executed as they shall desyre, for making of dissection and anatomie for the use of the Colledge."

The extensive powers thus proposed to be conferred naturally created jealousies among the other public Medical bodies, and before the various conferences for the adjustment of these differences were ended, the death of the Protector put a stop for a time to the whole scheme.

Eventually, though not without great opposition on the part of the Surgeons, the Universities, the Municipal Corporation, and even the Bishops and Archbishops, a Charter of Incorporation was obtained from Charles II., and the Great Seal was appended to this charter on St Andrew's day, 1681.

This Charter commenced by laying down the necessity which existed for ascertaining that those who design to practise any profession should be examined as to their capacity for doing so, and stated that from the absence of any regulation of this kind regarding Medicine, great confusion had arisen, and many very ill qualified persons exercised the healing art. It then proceeded to institute the College of Physicians as a great and powerful means of correcting this abuse. It ordained that the College should consist of certain individuals who were named, and of all others who might be chosen by them as Colleagues and Fellows of their Society, within the city of Edinburgh, its suburbs and liberties: so that they and their successors should be united and conjoined into one body, community, and College, in all time coming. The Charter further provided for the election of a Council, President, and other Office-Bearers, and conferred on the College the power to enact Laws for its due government and welfare, and for promoting the Science and regulating the practice of Medicine within the city of Edinburgh and Leith, their suburbs and liberties.

Frustrated by other Medical Bodies and death of Cromwell.

Charter of 1681.

Summary of contents of late Charter of 1681.

Summary of  
contents of  
Charter of 1681.

It prevented, under certain penalties, any one from practising Medicine within the jurisdiction of the College who had not obtained its license or diploma.

It conferred on the College the power, under certain regulations, of calling before it and fining unlicensed practitioners, and also of punishing all Physicians, Doctors of Medicine, Licentiates, and Fellows practising within their jurisdiction, who might violate any of the Laws of the College.

The College was farther invested by the Charter with power to examine, along with a magistrate and chemist, the medicines kept in the Apothecaries' shops, and to destroy such as were not found to be of good quality.

The Charter also prevented the Magistrates from allowing any one to open an Apothecary's shop until he had, by an examination, satisfied the President and Censors of the College that he had a competent knowledge of drugs.

The Charter farther provided, that no Fellow of the College should be cited as a juror on any assize in town or country, or be called out to watch or ward, or on any pretext whatever be withdrawn from his patients.

Several Powers  
conferred by  
Charter of 1681  
not exercised.

The College continued to discharge its functions under this Charter for many years, although it eventually abandoned in practice the exclusive rights conferred on it, and ceased to exercise any inspection over the shops of the Apothecaries. In fact, the changes of social position of necessity caused many of the provisions to fall into abeyance.

Reasons why a  
new Charter  
was desirable.

The College had not been insensible to the advantages that would accrue to it from obtaining a new Charter, more especially that it might thereby free itself from the obligation laid on it of admitting to its licence all Scottish University Graduates without examination

and without a ballot, and also that it might get rid of the clause prohibiting it from being connected with a Medical School, and farther, that it might obtain the power of expelling unworthy members.

The subject of a new Charter had repeatedly been considered by the College, but was always delayed, in the hope of the settlement of the long-vexed question of Medical Reform.

In 1843, when the late Sir James Graham, then Home Secretary, had all but succeeded in carrying a Bill for Medical Reform, the College instructed the late Mr Richard Mackenzie, W.S., to prepare the draft of a new Charter, which, after revision by the College, was finally adjusted in 1845 by Mr Drinkwater Bethune, the Government official, but the abandonment by Sir James Graham of his Bill caused it to be laid aside.

On the 9th of May 1854 the long-forgotten draft was referred to the Medical Reform Committee for its consideration and amendment, and the Committee reported on the 1st May following. Fresh discussions on Medical Reform again interrupted procedure regarding it, and it was not until the Medical Act had received the Royal Assent in July 1858 that the subject was again resumed. On the 21st of September of that year, the Committee of the College on Medical Reform presented to the College a very full and exhaustive report on the manner in which the College would probably be affected by the Medical Act (21 and 22 Victoria, 1858).

This Report fairly brought before the College the propriety of obtaining a new Charter, as it was authorised to do by clause 49 of the Act. The objects to be kept in view were stated in this report to be, *First*, To give the College a wider designation, The Royal College of Physicians of Scotland; *Second*, To get rid, if possible,

Draft of a new Charter prepared in 1843.

Adjusted in 1845.

Subsequently postponed.

Consideration of new Charter resumed in 1861.

Report to College on the effect on its interests of the Medical Act.

Reasons why a new Charter was considered to be desirable.

of the restrictive clauses in the existing Charter; *Third* to introduce an order of Members; *Fourth*, To obtain power to examine, should the College choose it, all applicants for the license, whether University Graduates or not; *Fifth*, Should the power of examination not be given or exercised, to have power to apply the ballot; *Sixth*, To have the undoubted power of the suspension and expulsion of unworthy Members vested in the College.

A new Charter resolved on.

Difference of opinion as to its provisions.

1st March 1859.

The College resolves to retain the name of "Edinburgh" in preference to "Scotland."

Obtained 16th August 1861.

Summary of contents of Charter of 1861.

On the 21st of December the College took this part of the Report into consideration, and resolved to apply for a new Charter. At several meetings thereafter (28th and 29th December 1858, and 18th February and 1st March 1859), the College discussed the draft of the proposed Charter. Considerable difference of opinion was manifested, chiefly in regard to whether the College should admit to its Fellowship other than University Graduates, and whether the College should get rid of the restriction which prevented it from erecting a Medical School. Both these questions were at length decided in the affirmative. The College also introduced a clause to enable it to hold property in its corporate name. Between the period when the new Charter was agreed to by the College and the date of its being granted, the College, on a report by the Council, agreed to retain the name of Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, in preference to that of Royal College of Physicians of Scotland, which the Medical Act authorised her Majesty to bestow. This resolution was come to on the 5th February 1861, and the new Charter was obtained, dated the 16th August, and sealed and registered on the 31st October 1861.

This Charter sets out by reciting the petition of the College for the grant of a new Charter. Clause first constitutes the President, the Vice-President, the Members of



Council of the College and their successors, and the other existing Fellows and all who shall hereafter be admitted Fellows or Members, a body corporate with all the rights and privileges usually appertaining to corporate bodies.

Clause 2 gives to the College, as constituted by the new Charter, the right to all property of whatever description, which belonged to it under the former Charter.

Clause 3 constitutes the existing Fellows the first Fellows of the College as newly incorporated.

Clause 4 gives power to admit new Fellows and Members under such regulations, and on payment of such fees as the College may from time to time ordain.

Clause 5 give power to grant licenses.

Clause 6 gives power to the College, with consent of three-fourths of the Members present, to censure, suspend, or depose any Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the College who has obtained admission by false pretences, or violated any of the bye-laws.

Clauses 7 to 10 regulate the Ordinary and Extraordinary meetings of the College.

Clauses 11 to 17 regulate the appointment of the Office-Bearers.

Clause 18 arranges for the management of the property and affairs of the College.

Clause 19 secures the validity of the acts of the College, notwithstanding any informality in the election of the President or of any Councillor.

Clause 20 gives to the College power to make bye-laws for promoting the Science of Medicine, for duly ordering the practice of the same, and for the good government, order, and direction of the College.

Clause 21 continues the existing bye-laws in force until new ones are passed.

Clause 22 gives to the new College, its Fellows,

Summary of  
Contents of  
Charter of  
1861.

Direct election  
of President.

Members, and Licentiates, all the powers enjoyed by the existing College, and those connected with it.

Abolition  
useless Offices.

Among the other changes effected by this Charter was the power given to the College to elect its President directly, and not through the intervention of the Council; and the abolition of the offices of Censors and Fiscal, the duties of which having long been in abeyance, the names were now finally relinquished.

Business of  
College under  
Charter 1681.

Returning to the history of the College after the first Charter (1681) had been obtained, we find it enter with great zeal on the discharge of the duties committed to it.

Publication of a  
Pharmacopœia

The publication of a Pharmacopœia was undertaken, and arrangements were made for regular attendance on the sick poor.

First Meeting  
Place.

The loss of the earlier minutes renders it very difficult to ascertain where the meetings of the College were held at first. Dr Beilby, in his address at the opening of the present Hall, stated that the first and several subsequent meetings were held in the house of Sir Robert Sibbald, but there seems no sufficient authority for this; and it is evident that what follows in Dr Beilby's narrative, is founded on his having misread the name of Dr (afterwards Sir Archibald) Stevenson for that of Johnstone.

Dispute in  
College.

The cause of the door being locked in the faces of the President and Fellows by Dr Stevenson, which Dr Beilby was unable to explain, is rendered sufficiently clear by a reference to the disputes in which Dr Pitcairn and Sir Archibald Stevenson were so conspicuous, all mention of which were, however, erased from the Minutes by authority of the College.\*

Mr Living-  
stone's House.

On the 24th May 1697 the Treasurer was authorised

\* Paterson's Abstract of the Minutes.

to pay £3, 10s. to Mr William Livingstone for a year's rent of the room in which the College met, and half a dollar to the maid.

On April 17, 1698, the College resolved unanimously to buy a house of its own, and two days afterwards a Committee was authorised to offer £75 for the house of Mr Livingstone, where the College then met. This offer probably proved insufficient, as the College continued to meet in apartments rented for the purpose, until, in 1704, it acquired the house and grounds of Sir James Mackenzie, in Fountain Close in the High Street.

This property, purchased for £194, 8s. 10d., immediately adjoined that of the Marquis of Tweeddale; and when, seven years subsequently, the College acquired the land belonging to Bailie Jeffrey (price £127, 14s. 11d.), which lay between their first purchase and the then fashionable Cowgate, the extent of the gardens and shrubbery were the envy of the neighbouring Peers, to several of whom the privilege of walking in them was, at their request, permitted as a favour.

It throws a curious light on the manners and customs of our ancestors, and on the absence of what are now considered indispensable arrangements for personal comfort in every private dwelling, to find that the College converted certain ruinous buildings which bordered on the Cowgate, into a pavilion-shaped cold bath, which was open to the inhabitants generally, at a charge for each ablution of 12 shillings Scots and 1 penny to the servant. But those who subscribed One Guinea annually might resort to it as often as they pleased.

At first a Committee of the Physicians appears to have attended to receive the fees and superintend the ablutions; but this having been found inconvenient, the President was allowed to let the bath on lease.

First Hall in  
Fountain Close,  
1704.

Situation of  
first Hall.

Its extensive  
Gardens.

Its Public Bath.

In 1714 the bath was let to Alexander Murray and John Russell of Bradshaw, W.S. The speculation does not seem to have been a successful one, as they and several successive tenants were continually craving for an abatement of the rent, while the bath was as continually requiring repair.

New Hall  
erected in the  
Gardens at  
Fountain Close,  
1722.  
Proved  
insufficient

In 1722 a new Hall was erected in the garden, the necessary funds having been borrowed from Robert Marshall, merchant in Edinburgh.

An entirely new  
building re-  
solved on.

"Notwithstanding," says Dr Beilby, "all the sums that had been expended in the erection of a *new* building, and in the repair of the *old*, the former seems to have been slight and insufficient, and the latter was in so dilapidated a condition, that in 1760 it was resolved to build a new Hall upon the premises then held by the College, and a plan was obtained and approved, the execution of which was to cost £800, a sum that was declared to be within the means of the College; but before commencing the work, it was determined to submit the design to the judgment of Mr Robert Adam, the King's Architect, who, after inspecting it, gave it as his opinion that it was unsuitable, and quite unworthy of the Body for whom it was intended;—and, with great liberality, Mr Adam gave, spontaneously and gratuitously, a plan of his own, the execution of which was estimated to cost between £5000 and £6000, exclusive of the statues, busts, and bas-reliefs, which he recommended as appropriate and almost necessary. This plan, after being handed about and admired, was laid aside as unsuitable to the finances of the College.

Plans of  
Mr Adam.

Royal Infirmary  
affords a Tem-  
porary Asylum.

"At length, however, such was the state of the College buildings, that the books were suffering great injury, and it became absolutely necessary to remove them without further delay. Application was made to the

Managers of the Royal Infirmary for permission to deposit the Library in a spare apartment of that building, and also for liberty to hold the meetings of the College in the Manager's Board-room. These requests were readily granted, and the privilege was continued to the College for fifteen years. The Library had now become so extensive, that it was insured for £600.

"By this time a design had been formed, and some progress had already been made, towards laying out a New Town in the northern vicinity of the city. To this situation the eyes of the College were turned, as being greatly preferable to that which it had hitherto occupied. A petition was presented to the Town Council for a site, and the negotiation was nearly concluded for the lot of ground on which the Register Office now stands, for which the College was to have paid a feu-duty of eight pounds sterling per annum; but Mr Adam, the architect who was employed by Government to give a design for the Register Office, perceiving how peculiarly desirable that situation was for the noble building he intended to erect, had influence enough to prevent the consummation of the transaction, and to secure that site for himself.

"The Town Council then agreed to give a site just where the Scott Monument has been lately erected; but this was deemed by the College ineligible. A choice of two sites was next offered,—the one in George Square and the other in George Street, the latter of which was finally fixed upon, being destined to receive in succession two buildings of more pure and refined taste, perhaps, than any others in the city.

"The premises in Fountain Close were sold in 1770 for £800, being intended for the site of an Episcopal chapel. The Hall in George Street was not commenced

New Town.

Site sought there.

Site of present Register Office all but obtained.

Site of present Scott Monument offered and rejected.

Site of present Commercial Bank ultimately selected.



Debt entailed on  
College by new  
Hall.

Proposal to sell  
new Hall.

till 1776, when the foundation-stone was laid by Dr Cullen, the President. About £4800 were expended upon it. This, notwithstanding all the efforts made to procure subscriptions, plunged the College into debt to the extent of nearly £1000, for which sum the Hall was immediately mortgaged. Some of the Fellows were now so despondent about the state of the treasury, that before ever the College had entered upon the occupation of it, a proposal was brought forward to sell the building. A negotiation was entered into with a party for the purpose of its being converted into Assembly Rooms,—the stream of fashion having by this time begun to flow towards the New Town, and some of the Lady Directresses of the Edinburgh 'Almack's' having become dissatisfied with their dingy apartments in Bell's Wynd. The sale was agreed upon, the price to be paid was £3750; missives had actually passed, and the College, by a majority, had sanctioned the act of their Committee, when, most fortunately, it was saved from the indelible disgrace into which it was plunging, by some of the Lady Directresses changing their minds, when they began to reflect on the remoteness of the locality from the residences of the greater part of them, and the danger they might incur of an overturn of their chairs while crossing the newly erected bridge over the North Loch, in the dark and stormy nights of winter. This 'second thought' came fortunately in aid of a resolution, which had already been formed by some of the objecting Fellows, to endeavour to get the transaction rescinded by an appeal to the courts of law. In the end the College relinquished all intention of selling the building, and all trace of the proceedings relative to it was removed from the Minutes. It was now resolved to take possession of the new Hall without farther delay,

submitting to whatever inconvenience might be sustained from the yet unfinished state of the interior. The College assembled in it for the first time on the 7th of August 1781, just one hundred years after being first incorporated."

During the subsequent removal of that building, after being disposed of by the College under circumstances to be immediately narrated, the foundation-stone was discovered in May 1845. A well-cut inscription on this interesting relic sets forth that it was laid by the hands of the late Professor Cullen, so long a distinguished ornament of the Profession, on the 27th November 1775. Inclosed in the stone, a bottle was found, containing, 1st, A Parchment Roll, on which are beautifully inscribed the names of the Fellows of the College at the time; 2d, Several British Coins of date 1771; 3d, A Silver Medal, representing on the one side the future College, surmounted by the words, "ARTI SALUTIFERAE SACRUM, at its base a serpent entwined round a club; on the other side—

AEDES  
COLL. REG. MED.  
EDINB.  
HIC POSITAE  
XXVII NOV. A.D. MDCCCLXXV  
CURANTE PRAESIDE  
GULIELMO CULLEN  
ARCHITECTO  
JAC. CRAIG.

Hall in George  
Street.  
Foundation  
Stone.

Laid by Profes-  
sor Cullen.

Inscription on  
Stone.

4th, Another Silver Medal, having the arms of the city of Edinburgh on the one side, and on the other an inscription, bearing that this memorial had been pre-

Memorial to  
Architect.

sented to Mr Craig, Architect, by the Council of the city of Edinburgh, in compliment to his professional talents, in the year 1767. It is as follows :—

JACOBO CRAIG  
ARCHITECTO  
PROPTER OPTIMAM  
EDINBURGI NOVI  
ICHONOGRAPHIAM  
D . D  
SENATUS  
EDINBURGENUS  
M'DCCLXVII.

These interesting relics of an age gone by are now in the possession of the College.

Hall in George  
Street sold.

The same poverty which had prevented the College from availing itself of the plans of Adam, and which had caused it to desire to part with its New Hall in George Street even before it had entered on its occupation, still pressed heavily on it. Having at that time no funded capital, it was entirely dependent on the entrance fees paid by Fellows, a fluctuating and inadequate source of income. Besides, beautiful as the George Street Hall was in its outward proportions, its internal arrangements were not so convenient as might have been desired, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that when the College found that their site was coveted by a wealthy banking corporation, their poverty and not their will consented; and in 1843 the George Street Hall was sold to the Commercial Bank for £20,000,— a sum which it was hoped would suffice to build a more comfortable, if less imposing, Hall, and leave a surplus to secure a certain, though possibly a small, annual income.

Purchased by  
Commercial  
Bank.

Reluctantly  
parted with.

Although the transaction was obviously an advan-

tageous one for the College, it was not without some difficulty that many of the Fellows made up their minds to part with a building of which they were justly proud.

On the 8th of August 1844, the foundation-stone of the present Hall was laid by the then President, Dr Renton, in presence of the Fellows of the College and others. As is customary on such occasions, a bottle containing various memorials was deposited in the stone. In this instance these were—1st, A copy of the last edition of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, containing a list of the Fellows of the College; 2d, A work regarding the private affairs of the College, printed several years previously; 3d, An Edinburgh Almanac for the current year; 4th, Several British Coins of the day; and lastly, A silver plate with a inscription in Latin suitable to the occasion.

During the erection of the present Hall the College rented for its use a private house, No. 121 George Street, from which, in 1846, it removed to its present building.

Ample as the accommodation of the present Hall appeared to be at the date of its erection, the rapid additions to the Library, and the great increase in the number of Fellows consequent on a reduction of the entry money and other changes, soon rendered some extension necessary.

After long and anxious deliberations, and much delicate negotiation, the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Council, agreed to purchase from the Trustees of the late Dr Reid, formerly Principal of the Edinburgh Institution for Languages and Mathematics, the building in which the business of that seminary was conducted.

The purchase was made in 1865 for £6000, but the house was then under a lease to the successors of the late Dr Reid, which does not expire until May 1867.

Hall in Queen Street, 1844.

Temporary sojourn in George Street.

Insufficiency of Hall for accommodation of Library.

Purchase of No 8 Queen Street, 1865.

This house, No. 8 Queen Street, which immediately adjoins the Hall on the east, had been built and occupied as his residence by Baron Orde, and considerably exceeds in size the other houses in the street.

Plans of Library  
Extension.

Considerable difference of opinion existed as to how the new purchase could be made most available for the extension of the present Hall. Mr Bryce, as instructed by the Council, prepared a plan for a new Library, to extend along the back of the existing Hall and of the new purchase, and this plan was laid before the College.

Alteration of  
Hall.

It was ultimately, however, agreed to carry out so far the original design of Mr Hamilton, the architect who planned the building, and double the size of the present Hall, by extending it backwards, at the same time completely altering the character of the roof according to suggestions made by Mr Bryce, with the view of increasing the light and making the Hall a better room for hearing. The additional accommodation for the books will be provided by arranging round the new Hall dwarf bookcases, which will contain all the additions which the Library is likely to acquire for some years to come. At the same time a spacious building has been erected at the back of the adjoining house, which has been leased for a term of years to the proprietors of the Institution, but can, at the expiry of the lease, be connected with the new Hall, and will give the College all that it can desire in the way of Library accommodation.

New Building.

Beneficent  
deeds of the  
College.

It will be apparent to every one who has perused the preceding pages, that the College of Physicians was never, until very recently, a wealthy body; and yet, as has been observed by Dr Poole (Appendix to Report on Licensing), "it has throughout its career manifested a conduct that would do honour to a rich community." . . . "It appears to have existed purely for the welfare of society."



On the 7th February 1738 the Members were recommended to encourage the design of founding an Orphan Hospital. In return for the assistance received, the President of the College is still an *ex officio* Governor of that Institution.

Assists the Orphan Hospital.

On the 3d of May 1744, £50 was unanimously voted by the College to aid in the erection of an Episcopal Chapel on the site formerly possessed by the College in Fountain Close. This building is now in possession of, and used by, the Roman Catholics.

Subscribes to erection of Episcopal Chapel in the Cowgate.

On the 20th March 1775, 50 Guineas were subscribed towards the erection of the High School now part of the Surgical Hospital ; and this at a time when extraordinary efforts were being made to raise the necessary funds to erect the Hall in George Street.

Subscribes to erection of High School.

On the 13th November 1789, the sum of £150 was subscribed to assist in the erection of the present University.

Subscribes to erection of New University Buildings. Various Contributions to Charitable Objects.

On examining the Minutes it will be found that many of our best charitable Institutions were indebted to the College for pecuniary aid—as the Blind Asylum, the Lunatic Asylum (more than once), the Charity Workhouse), in return for which, until recent changes, the College had the right to send two of its Fellows as Managers ; the Trustees of Weir's Museum ; £200 for relief of the poor in the famine of 1796. Among those liberal donations may also be chronicled one to the National Monument in 1822, of 50 guineas ; and the same day (30th August) one of a like amount for a statue to commemorate the visit of George IV. to his Scottish metropolis ; one of £50 for a statue of Dr Jenner at Gloucester, 4th November 1823 ; and one to the Albert Memorial of 45 guineas on the 25th June 1862. On 5th May 1863 £100 were voted by the College

Blind Asylum, Lunatic Asylum, Charity Workhouse.

Weir's Museum

Famine Fund.

National  
Defence Fund.

Tax imposed  
upon Fellows  
and Licentiates.

Donations to  
Widows of  
Fellows.

Curious presents  
and their ac-  
knowledgment.

Care for the  
Sick Poor.

to assist in repairing the tomb of the late Dr Cullen, in Kirknewton burial ground.

On the 15th February 1796, £200 was voted towards the defence of the country "in the present exigency of public affairs." In return for this liberality, the Government, judging of the capabilities of the College more by its generosity than by its actual income, imposed taxes upon the Diplomas of its Licentiates and Fellows—the former of which was only, after repeated application, removed in 1859; while the latter still exists.

Besides these donations to public objects, the College seem to have been not unmindful of the claims of their own Fellows, and occasional contributions to the widows of deceased Fellows are recorded in the minutes. Sundry donations to the College also seem to have called forth a pecuniary return, as when, on two occasions (August 4, 1713, January 11, 1715) the College voted a guinea to Mr Alexander Bruce for a book he had presented to the Library, and, 1717, two guineas to Mr Gordon, surgeon, Aberdeen, "for a great excrescence he had removed from a person's cheek, and complimented the College therewith." In 1696 the College presented to the University a Boat, honestly avowing that it was because there was no place in the College to keep it, to which is appended the additional reason, that the University had already the oars and the skirt of the barbarous man that was in it. This boat seems to have come into possession of the College as one of Sir A. Balfour's curiosities.

To the College of Physicians also the public are indebted for the origin of some of our best Medical Charities. A care for the sick poor manifested itself at a very early period of its history; for we find that at the third meeting of the College (10th February

1682), two Physicians were appointed to serve the poor of the city and suburbs.

These appointments continued to be regularly made ; but the Physicians, "in serving the poor," found all their efforts often unavailing," from the want of suitable accommodation, diet, and nursing, and accordingly about 1725, the plan of an Infirmary was suggested by the College to several well-disposed persons ; and the scheme having been favourably received by them, a public meeting was called to make the proposal known. Thereafter on the 1st February 1726, we find the following minute :—

"The President represented to the College that according to their desire, he and several of the members had set on foot a subscription for erecting and maintaining an Infirmary or Hospital for the sick poor, and had pretty good success ; and recommended to all the members of the College to use their best endeavours to procure more subscriptions for accomplishing so good and charitable a work."

On 1st August 1727, the College bound itself by a minute "that one or more of their number shall attend the said Hospital faithfully and freely, without any prospect of reward or salary, until the stock of the said Hospital shall be so increased that it can afford a reasonable allowance for one or two Physicians."

On 7th November 1727 appears a minute, "that the members of the College had sett this charitable work on foot ;" and on the 7th May 1728, the College memorialized, and sent a deputation to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland calling the attention of that Reverend Body to the value of the proposed charity.

On the 5th August 1729, the minutes of the College

Erection of Infirmary first suggested by College.

Minute regarding commencement of Infirmary, February 1726.

Undertake the Medical charge of the Infirmary gratuitously.

College memorializes General Assembly on behalf of Infirmary.

College opens a temporary Infirmary.

show that a temporary hospital was established by it, in which the sick poor were attended by its Fellows.

It will be seen from the History of the Royal Infirmary, published by authority (1778), that as soon as £2000 had been subscribed, "the College of Physicians called the Contributors together ; that at this meeting a committee was appointed, who prepared a report regarding the management, which was submitted to a second meeting, when twenty managers were elected. The Infirmary was incorporated by Royal Charter, by a deed dated 27th August 1736. By this charter, five of the managers *at least* must be Fellows of the College.

At a meeting of the College, 7th February 1738, a letter was read from the managers of the Royal Infirmary, stating that it had been resolved for the future that none but Fellows of the College were to act as Physicians to that charity.

1st August 1738.—The College attended as a body at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Royal Infirmary ; and the next day voted 30 guineas to the funds to be raised by voluntary contribution.

On the 2d November 1742, the College ordained that each Fellow of the College should, on admission, pay 20s. to the Infirmary.

2d February 1785.—The College voted 50 guineas to the funds of the Royal Infirmary.

On the 2d February 1819, the College, on account of the expense incident to the prevalence of fever, voted 50 guineas to the Infirmary, and 10 guineas to the Society for preventing contagious fever.

There are many other minutes showing the close and intimate relationship subsisting between the College and the Infirmary ; and it should be known to all the

Charter granted  
to Infirmary.

Only Fellows  
of the College  
to act as Phy-  
sicians to the  
Infirmary.

Assist in laying  
Foundation  
Stone.

Additional Vote  
of Money.

Additional pe-  
cuniary Contri-  
butions to  
Funds.

None but  
Fellows of the  
College can act  
as Physicians  
to the Infirmary.

Fellows that the College can insist that none but its Fellows shall act as Physicians to the noble institution which it was mainly instrumental in founding.

The Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane at Morningside, also owes its origin to the enlightened liberality of the College of Physicians. On the 2d of August 1791, a Committee reported to a Quarterly Meeting of the College on the propriety of placing the Private Asylums under regulation, and also of erecting a Public Asylum near Edinburgh, similar to one at York. This report pointed out that if Trustees in whom the public had confidence were appointed to manage the proposed Asylum, donations and bequests might be expected to come in. It farther suggested that the Trustees, to whom a sum of money had been left by the late Mr Watson to establish a Foundling Hospital, should be applied to to give it to the proposed Lunatic Asylum, as a less doubtful charity. It named those who should be Trustees. This report was unanimously adopted by the College, and was the first movement which led to the formation of the present magnificent establishment at Morningside.

The publication of a Pharmacopœia also engaged much of the attention of the College, and was issued in 1699, and since then the publication of successive editions enabled the College to keep pace with the progress of scientific discovery.

When, however, the Medical Act of 1858 conferred on the General Council of Medical Education and Registration the power of issuing a Pharmacopœia, which should be obligatory in all three divisions of the kingdom, the College, on the 1st of July 1862, gave its formal assent to the introduction into Parliament

Origin of the  
Royal Edinburgh  
Lunatic  
Asylum.

First suggested  
by a Committee  
of the Royal  
College of Physicians.

Pharmacopœia,  
first edition,  
1699.

Power of issuing  
Pharmacopœia  
relinquished in  
1862.



Position of the  
College among  
Medical Bodies.

of a Bill, the effect of which would be that the British Pharmacopœia published by the General Medical Council should supersede in Scotland the Pharmacopœia published by the College of Physicians.

The College, restricted by its original charter in many ways—prevented from connecting itself with any Medical School—compelled to receive, without examination and without ballot, the Graduates of all Scottish Universities, and having allowed any power of licensing which it had possessed to pass from it by desuetude, occupied a position among the Medical Bodies of a very peculiar character. Highly respectable and respected, containing among its Fellows the most eminent Physicians in Edinburgh, and the Medical Professors of the University, full of good works and charity, it never comprised any large proportion of those practising medicine in Edinburgh, or in Scotland, who usually joined the College of Surgeons.

Privileges of its  
Fellows.

This state of matters existed, notwithstanding the exclusive privileges which the Fellows of College possessed, of being the only Physicians of the Infirmary, and certain of the Dispensaries in the city. The disadvantage of such a state of matters to the real interest and due importance of the College, pressed itself, at various times, on the attention of Fellows.

License of  
College.

Up to 1829 the College had issued a license to practise ; but this was given to all University Graduates, as the Charter required, without examination. It was conferred on no others ; and on 1st November 1763, was made a necessary stepping-stone to the Fellowship of the College. Finding, however, that by making each Fellow pass through the grade of Licentiate, the College compelled him to pay a double tax to Government, this

regulation was abolished in 1829, and Fellows being elected without passing through the inferior grade, the old order of Licentiates ceased to be recruited from the ranks of the profession.

On two several occasions an elaborate report was drawn up and printed; strongly recommending the College to admit another class of Licentiates, who had no other qualification to practise; but, besides such a measure being of doubtful legality, influences were at work within the College which were sufficient to frustrate all efforts in this direction.

In the meantime, however, certain changes in the Extra-Academical School, particularly one regulation, which required every Teacher of Medicine or Surgery to belong to, and subsequently to be examined as to his capabilities for teaching by a College of Physicians or Surgeons, were gradually introducing a new element into the College, and associating it with interests very different from those with which, in its earliest years, it had been inseparably connected.

It would be a tedious task to enumerate all the keen discussions to which the struggle between the party which had long been dominant in the councils of the College, and that which was gradually springing up, gave rise; even the copious minutes of the meetings held during the protracted contentings scarcely serve to record their extent; suffice it to say, that the passing of the Medical Act of 1858 inaugurated a new era in the history of the College. An elaborate Report on the manner in which that Act would affect the College was presented by the Council to the College on the 21st September 1859, in which it was argued, that the admission of Licentiates other than University Graduates, was, in the altered state

Discontinuance  
of Licentiates.

Committees  
twice report in  
favour of  
Licensing other  
than University  
Graduates.

Changes in  
composition of  
College.

Struggles in  
College.

Report on  
Medical Act.

Recommends a  
new order of  
Licentiates.

Proposal to  
License other  
than University  
Graduates.

Strenuously re-  
sisted.

Carried by one  
vote.

Protested  
against.

Regulations for  
license.

Alleged sale of  
licenses

of the whole medical profession, absolutely essential for the credit of the profession, as well as for the very existence of the College. It will probably appear strange to those Fellows who have only recently joined the College, and who hear read at each Quarterly Meeting the long list of Licentiates admitted by examination, that the proposal to examine and confer a license on gentlemen who had not previously obtained a University degree, was strenuously resisted, not only by University Professors, but by a large number of Fellows having no direct connection with that Body, and was ultimately carried only by the vote of two Fellows, on the 5th of April 1859; and that there actually appears in the minutes of the College (26th April 1859) a protest, signed by ten Fellows of the College, against the license being conferred on any but University Graduates.

The College having, however, resolved to examine and admit to the profession, as Licentiates of their Body, gentlemen who had no other qualification to practise, or who might wish to possess the license of the College in addition to qualifications already obtained, proceeded to consider a Report of the Council suggesting the regulations under which the license should be conferred. As one of these regulations was unfortunate enough to provoke keen discussions in the College, as well as hostile criticisms on its policy from without; and as the proceedings of the College in this respect have been, and still are, the subject of misrepresentation, while they are imperfectly understood even by the Fellows of the College, it appears essential, even in this slight sketch of its history, to enter somewhat fully into an explanation of the motives which actuated the College in a matter which has been the subject of so much controversy.

With regard to the permanent regulations—the amount of study and of examination required of Candidates for the license has never been considered otherwise than sufficient—it was the exceptional admissions, during what was termed the year of grace, which excited all the clamour with which the College was assailed.

Sufficiency of  
Study and Exa-  
mination.

The College had been compelled, by its Charter of 1681, drawn up under the influence of the Scottish Universities, to admit all Graduates of these bodies within her ranks without examination. There existed many licensing bodies, who required of their Licentiates an education and examination equal to that of any, and superior to that of some, of these Universities. The London College of Physicians had passed regulations, extending for one year the privilege of being licentiates of their body to all Graduates or Licentiates of Universities in Great Britain, simply requiring of them the recommendation of three Fellows, and the test of the ballot. The Commissioners for the Improvement of the Scottish Universities had intimated that the degrees of that body were henceforth to be considered as licenses for general practice. Under these circumstances, it was strongly urged upon the Council of the College that it would be a right and fitting thing to inaugurate the new era in Medical practice, by extending, for a limited period, to men equally well educated and equally qualified to practise, the privilege long enjoyed by University licentiates, of entering the body without examination. This act of grace was intended for a large body of men of mature age, who, having begun life as Surgeons, Apothecaries, or general Practitioners, had established their position as good Practitioners, and were naturally anxious to be connected with a body of higher position than a trading company.

Exceptional  
admissions in  
"Year of  
Grace."

Regulations of  
London College.

Reasons for the  
relaxation.

Intended for  
men of mature  
age.

Young men  
refused.

Many young men did, undoubtedly, apply for admission, but, with few exceptions, these were all told that they must undergo an examination, as the regulations of the "Year of Grace" were only intended for practitioners of mature age. The securities instituted by the College to prevent the conferring of the license on persons not worthy to receive it were to require—

Securities taken  
in regard to  
admission.

1. That the Candidate had passed the examination of one or more of the licensing boards.
2. That he must give up the sale of drugs, if he has previously dealt in them.
3. That he must produce certificates of his fitness to be a Licentiate of a College of Physicians from Hospital Physicians, or men of eminence in the profession.
4. That his claims for admission must be carefully scrutinised by the Council of the College.
5. That these claims must be subjected to a ballot in the College, a majority of two-thirds of those who vote, being essential to his admission.

Supposed to be  
better tests in  
the circum-  
stances than a  
mere examina-  
tion.

These appeared to the College to be better tests of the fitness of men at that time of life to be Licentiates of the College, than subjecting them when, years before, they had been examined by competent Boards, and found qualified to practise, to an examination framed for Students fresh from their studies. They were in strict accordance with the principles of an *ad eundem* admission which almost every licensing body then permitted.

Large number  
of Applicants.

The boon thus offered was sought for with an eagerness which startled even those who had been most forward in urging it. In fact, it was its very success which provoked the attacks made upon it. Another circumstance, naturally calculated to excite jealousy was, that many of the Licentiates of the College, possessing no



University degree, at once proceeded to call themselves "Doctors of Medicine." Erroneous as this was, the Edinburgh College of Physicians was not chargeable with any blame in the matter—she had encouraged no such assumption of titles. The mistake, as far as it could be traced, seemed to have arisen from the old practice of the London College of Physicians to style all its Licentiates Doctors. That this is no mere surmise appears from the fact that the then newly appointed Registrar under the Medical Act, who had long been Registrar to the London College of Physicians, gave at first the title of Doctor to the Licentiates of the Edinburgh College, in the receipt granted to them for their Registration-fee; and from the other fact, that as the agitation proceeded, even the title of M.D., which had long stood after the names of many gentlemen in the Army and Navy Lists, with no other claim to that title than that these gentlemen were Licentiates of the London College of Physicians, began rapidly to disappear from these Lists, as may be still ascertained by comparing the Lists before and after the period in question.

It may be, as indeed was afterwards admitted, that a privilege which, in the opinion of the College, might safely have been extended to gentlemen who had previously been examined and licensed in Medicine, ought not to have been offered to those who only held a Surgical qualification, and who had undergone no examination in Medicine.

Probably those who proposed the scheme, at a time when the requirements of the various Bodies for the license were not so well known as they now are, through the annual publications of the Medical Council, overlooked the fact, that there were bodies licensing for practice who did not examine in Medicine, certain it is that

Assumption by  
Licentiates of  
title of Doctor.

Practice of the  
London College  
of Physicians.

Practice of Re-  
gistrar and Me-  
dical Council.

Should have  
been restricted  
to those who  
had been exa-  
mined previously  
in Medicine.

the mistake was no sooner pointed out than it was rectified, by the institution of an examination in Medicine alone, for such of the Candidates as had not already been subjected to such an ordeal.

Attacks on the Regulations.

The jealousy and rancour which had been excited was not, however, to be easily appeased. The Medical Press still reiterated their charge against the College, of "Selling Licenses" to practise. The London College of Physicians were induced to remonstrate with the Edinburgh College, which they did in the most courteous terms. A reply, equally courteous, was forwarded to them, pointing out the reasons which had induced the Edinburgh College to modify its terms of admission; and regulations subsequently passed by the London College would appear to show that in some important respects they had become converts to the views of the Edinburgh College. They indeed were the inventors of what was called a Year of Grace, during which they agreed to admit certain men to their license without farther examination. The Edinburgh College imitated their example; but, in consequence of the different state of Medical practice in Scotland, and its consequently different position, its admissions were on a wider scale. If the giving of licenses without examination be a crime; and if it is to be stigmatised as a sale of licenses, both Colleges are reprehensible, as well as every other examining board which admitted *ad eundem* licentiates, as most of them did at that period.

Both the London and the Edinburgh Colleges gave a license to practise without examination during the "Year of Grace."

No Inferior grade admitted.

It would be a difficult task to prove that the Licentiates of the various bodies who were eligible for admission without examination to the Edinburgh College, were inferior in medical knowledge and ability to practise their profession, to many Licentiates of Universities

who were eligible for admission without examination, to the Licentiatehip of either College.

The British Medical Association, a body which contained in its ranks a large number of Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and which, during their recent meeting in Edinburgh, had received the utmost hospitality and encouragement from the Edinburgh College, acting on the shameless publication of a private letter, addressed by a Fellow of the Edinburgh College to one of its members, without requesting, or even giving any opportunity for explanation on the part of the College or any of its Fellows, passed a resolution condemnatory of its regulations,—a piece of interference on the part of a self-constituted body of a most reprehensible kind, and which had the effect of causing a number of its most distinguished Edinburgh members to withdraw from its ranks. Ultimately, at a meeting of the Medical Council, Dr (now Sir D. J.) Corrigan, on the 8th of August 1859, moved, “That the General Medical Council is of opinion that any Degree or License obtained since the passing of the Medical Act, without regular examination by the University or College granting such degree or license, ought not to be placed on the *Register*, excepting *ad eundem* degrees, or degrees and licences in Medicine or Surgery of any University in the United Kingdom, admitted to the Fellowships or Licentiatehips of the several Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.” This motion was strenuously resisted. Dr Alexander Wood, the President of the Edinburgh College, and its representative in the Medical Council, who showed the real position of the question, and the unfair advantage which such a resolution would give to the Graduates and Licentiate of Universities, after which the Medical Council adopted

Extraordinary  
proceeding of  
British Medical  
Association.

Resolution of  
the General  
Council of  
Medical Educa-  
tion and Regis-  
tration.

an amendment to Dr Corrigan's motion, which Dr Wood proposed, viz., "That the General Medical Council are of opinion that for the future no License or Degree should be given by any of the Bodies in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, without examination."

No license now  
given without  
examination

Modified Exa-  
mination.

Since the publication of this opinion no one has received a license without examination ; but the examination is modified and restricted in the case of gentlemen already holding a license to practise. For the information of the younger Fellows, it may not be out of place to state, that long before the era of the Medical Act, it had become the conviction of the leading Fellows of the College, that it was a highly impolitic proceeding on the part of the London College of Physicians, in the year 1815, to refuse the offer made to them by the then Government, to license General Practitioners in England, so as to throw that important office into the hands of a trading Company of Apothecaries, and thereby to legalise the name of Apothecary as that of a Medical Practitioner, instead of one of the time-honoured names—Physician or Surgeon—that they were desirous to have the name of Apothecary, as applied to a Medical Practitioner, wiped out without delay ; that they recognised the excellence of the regulations acted on for a number of years by the Apothecaries' Company for their curriculum and their examinations, and therefore that they felt themselves called on, as soon as it was in the power of the College, to offer to those gentlemen who had been compelled, for many years, to put up with the title of Apothecary, the opportunity of exchanging it for that of a Licentiate of a College of Physicians, provided they could produce testimonials of respectability and ability in the past conduct of their practice. Such is a brief outline of this most

critical part of the history of the College, with which it is incumbent on every Fellow to be acquainted, and regarding which explanations are often asked at the present day.

But the College had still a serious difficulty to contend against in the shape of a tax of fifteen pounds imposed on every license which was issued. By the Medical Act all exclusive privileges enjoyed by certain bodies had been swept away, and the Licentiates of any of the bodies in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act had an equal right to practise Medicine and Surgery, or Medicine or Surgery, in any part of her Majesty's dominions. The Licentiates of Colleges of Physicians and the Graduates of Universities were alone subjected to this imposition, and this proved an important obstacle to any increase in their number of the former. Various attempts had been made at various periods to obtain a remission of these duties, but without success.

On the 27th November 1858, Dr Alexander Wood, then President of the College, and its Representative in the Medical Council, moved that Body to memorialize the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury on the subject. This memorial was not prepared or transmitted till the 5th February 1859. No effect having been produced by it, the President endeavoured to organise a joint deputation from the three Royal Colleges of Physicians, to the Treasury, without success. Ultimately, at the request of the Council, he proceeded to London, and on the 20th May 1859, he received the announcement that the Stamp Duty of Fifteen Pounds on the Diploma of Licentiate would be remitted. For his services on this occasion the President received a special vote of thanks from the College at the meeting on the 14th June 1859; and for his other invaluable services in placing the College on the advantageous

Government  
Tax on Licen-  
tiates.

Failure of re-  
peated attempts  
to obtain its  
removal.

Renewed efforts  
in 1853.

Stamp duty on  
diploma of  
Licentiates  
removed.



footing which it has lately attained, it was unanimously resolved, in the following year, to present him with his picture, painted by Sir John Watson Gordon,—two marks of approbation, in the opinion of all near enough the scene to be competent witnesses, but a slight reward for the ability, only equalled by the energy, displayed by him in vanquishing difficulties, and his fearlessness of encountering the personal odium, so often inseparable from the steps whereon success was dependent.

Other difficulties still beset the College in regard to the new license. The English Poor Law Board, and the Army Medical Board, not being previously aware of its existence, refused to regard it as a sufficient medical qualification. This led to a correspondence with the heads of these bodies and the President of the College, and eventually Dr Wood, proceeding again to London, succeeded, at an interview with them, in obtaining the recognition of the license of the College, which was thereafter regarded as a sufficient medical qualification.

In 1859 an important arrangement was made with the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, both of these bodies having the right to license in Surgery, by which the addition of the license in Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh confers upon the holder the right to practise all branches of the profession in every part of her Majesty's dominions.

This "Double Qualification" is eagerly sought after; and the College has thus been enabled, after long and arduous struggles, to exercise the functions legitimately appertaining to such a body; and while containing in its Roll of Fellows the names of the most distinguished Physicians in Scotland, so confer the right to practise

Recognition by  
Poor Law Board  
and Army Me-  
dical Board.

Arrangement  
with College of  
Surgeons of  
Edinburgh and  
Glasgow Faculty  
for "Double  
Qualification."

medicine on a numerous and increasing body of respectable family practitioners.

The terms on which this alliance has been formed will be best understood from the following propositions, submitted to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, on the 6th of August 1859, and approved of by that Body on the 8th of August 1859:—

Conditions of  
Double Qualifi-  
cation.

“1. By Clause 19 of the Medical Act, ‘any two or more of the Colleges and Bodies mentioned in Schedule (A) may, with the sanction and under the directions of the General Medical Council, unite or co-operate in conducting the Examinations for Qualifications to be registered under this Act.’ Hence it is quite competent for a College of Physicians and a College of Surgeons to combine in order, by a joint Examination, to give a double Qualification, embracing Medicine and Surgery.

“2. Co-operation between a College of Physicians and a College of Surgeons being legal, as stated above, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh propose, with the sanction of the General Medical Council, to make an arrangement for the purpose of granting, by a series of Examinations, preliminary and professional, their respective Licences in Medicine and Surgery, so as to constitute a double Qualification.

“3. It is proposed that the preliminary Examination in Literature and Science, and also the Examinations on those professional subjects which are common to Medicine and Surgery, shall be conducted conjointly by a Board formed of Examiners in equal proportions from the two Colleges.

“4. It is proposed that the Examinations in *Medicine* shall be conducted exclusively by Examiners from the College of Physicians, and the Examinations in *Surgery* exclusively by Examiners from the College of Surgeons.

“5. It is proposed that the decision as to the competency of the Candidate in all the Branches except Medicine and Surgery, shall rest with the conjoined Board of Examiners from the two Colleges; but that the decision as to his competency in Medicine and in Surgery shall rest entirely, in the one case with the Examiners from

the College of Physicians, in the other case with the Examiners from the College of Surgeons.

"6. It is proposed that having passed through the final Examinations, the Candidate shall receive two separate Diplomas—one from each College—signed by the Office Bearers of each respectively, so that he may be enabled to produce them to the Registrar under the Medical Act, and to register two separate qualifications—viz., L.R.C.P. Ed., and L.R.C.S. Ed.

"7. The Colleges wish it to be clearly understood, that such co-operation is not to interfere in any degree with the right of each College to grant its diploma separately, as heretofore, to those who may wish a single qualification, or with the right of each College to make similar arrangements with other Licensing Bodies, if deemed expedient, and if sanctioned by the Medical Council.

"8. For the purpose of carrying out the objects stated above, the Colleges have prepared a Series of Regulations, which they beg now to submit to the Medical Council for their consideration."

Library.

How commenced.

From the date of its Incorporation in 1681, the attention of the College appears to have been steadily directed to the formation of a Library. Sir Robert Sibbald, to whose exertions the College is mainly indebted for its Charter, was a large contributor to the Library. Two years after the Incorporation of the College, a Librarian was appointed. The Library was, during the earlier years of its existence, enriched by donations from Fellows of the College, eminent Physicians, and individuals of distinction not even connected with the medical profession.

The following chronological notes as to the progress of the Library may be interesting, from the references made in them to many of the former Fellows, to whom the College is indebted for valuable services in connection with its Library, which have tended to bring it to its present extent and completeness.

In 1683, Dr Archibald Stevenson was elected Librarian, and Dr Pitcairne, Deputy-Librarian.

In 1696, a law was enacted, that every Intransigent should contribute a book or books to the Library ; and numerous donations of single books are noticed from time to time in the minutes of several following years—one consequence of which was, that duplicates, and works unsuited to a Medical Library, began to accumulate, which were every now and then ordered to be sold, and new medical books to be purchased in their stead. In 1713 it was resolved, that the Fellows should have the option of buying such duplicates before they were put up to auction.

In 1705, a considerable addition was made to the Library by the purchase of the books of the deceased Laird of Livingstone for 300 merks Scots (about £16, 13s.). The first Library Committee seems to have been appointed at the end of that year ; for the minutes bear, that on December 13, Sir R. Sibbald, Drs Smellholm, Riddell, and Luitfoot, with the President, Censors, and Library-keeper, were appointed Curators and Overseers of the Library.

In 1741, the College came into possession of the library of a former President, Dr John Drummond, after his decease, by the bequest of David Drummond, advocate, his brother and heir. Two conditions were attached to the bequest, namely, that these books should be kept in presses by themselves, and that none of them should be lent out unless the full value was deposited with the Keeper of the Library. The College formally accepted the conditions, and took measures to comply with them ; but by the lapse of time, and by the repeated transferences of the Library, these conditions were unfortunately lost sight of, and now can hardly be fulfilled. It seems probable, that this oversight is to be accounted for, in a great measure, by the sudden removal of the books in

Every Fellow to contribute a Book on entering, 1696.

Purchase of the Laird of Livingstone's Books.

Bequest of Books of Dr John Drummond.

Printed Catalogue of Drummond Books.

Catalogue of the Drummond Collection.

Conditions of Drummond bequest lost sight of.

1766 from the Old Hall in the Cowgate (where they were suffering from the insufficiency of the roof), to the Royal Infirmary, in which they were accommodated for fifteen years, until the Hall in George Street was built, and ready for their reception. A printed Catalogue of the Drummond books was presented along with them, and a copy of this Catalogue, still extant, has appended to it the legal documents of conveyance and acceptance, signed in due form. This Catalogue contains a list of 1250 works in all, many of which are no longer in the Library, having in all probability been exchanged, together with other duplicates and non-medical books, in order to enable the College to enlarge its medical collection. Like so many of the books themselves, this copy of the Catalogue had at one period gone astray and was not recovered till 1820, as appears from an inscription on the title-page in the handwriting of the late Dr Duncan, senior, containing an anathema upon any one who should thereafter take it away. On further inquiry, it was found that the College was indebted for its restoration to Mr David Laing, Librarian to the Society of Writers to the Signet, who, on returning it to the Library, stated, that he purchased it at a sale of books in Edinburgh; and seeing, from the official documents appended to it in writing, that it had belonged to the Royal College of Physicians, he presented it through the late Dr Wylie, at that time Librarian. Dr Poole has since written on the blank leaves some interesting entries, chiefly taken from the Minutes, calculated to throw light on the fate of this Drummond Collection. It cannot but be deemed a cause of regret that the conditions of the bequest have been so completely lost sight of; and the Library Committee would gladly have done what was possible towards



complying with their spirit, on the occasion of the removal to the Hall in Queen Street in 1846; but, from the great dispersion of the Collection, and the difficulty in replacing the books long since disposed of, which appear from the printed Catalogue to have been partly theological, it was found impossible.

In 1756, a considerable addition to the Library was obtained from Messrs Hamilton and Balfour, booksellers, in return for the copyright of the *Pharmacopœia* published in that year, and for duplicates and other books considered to be unfit for a Medical Library.

In 1761, the College was presented with the library of a former Fellow, Dr Edward Wright of Kersic, by Sir Alexander Gibson of Clifton Hall, to whom it had fallen by inheritance. About the same time Dr James Mackenzie, another Fellow, bequeathed to the College seventy-nine quarto volumes, being the *Transactions of the Academy of Sciences of Paris* from 1666 to 1755.

In 1763, a proposal from the Principal of the University for the union of the Library with the Library of the University, on conditions represented as favourable to the Fellows, came before the College; but after some deliberation, a report against the proposal was finally adopted. Another proposal to the same effect was made soon after by Dr Robert Whytt, then Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and a Fellow of the College; but neither was this entertained. In the same year the insurance of the Library is mentioned for the first time, being for £600.

In 1766, owing to the defective condition of the roof of the Old Hall, accommodation, as already noticed, was obtained for the Books in the Royal Infirmary. Among the donors to the Library at this period is found John,

Books given for  
Copyright of  
*Pharmacopœia*

Presentation by  
Sir Alexander  
Gibson.

Proposal from  
University for  
a union with  
Library de-  
clined.

Books lodged  
in Infirmary.

Donation by  
Earl of Bute.

Earl of Bute, who presented the twenty-six magnificent folios of Sir John Hill's Vegetable System.

First Catalogue  
Printed in 1767.

In 1767 the first Catalogue of the Library was printed. This Catalogue, which shews that the Library must have been a large and valuable collection for the period, contains a list of 2346 works. It was printed in 12mo; but there is no notice in the Minutes of the College as to the person by whom it was compiled. Singularly enough, no copy of this interesting little volume had been preserved in the Library, and its existence was entirely unknown to the Library Committee of 1849, when engaged in preparing the Preface to the Catalogue issued that year. The College is indebted for the copy now in the Library, probably the only one in existence, to William Brown, Esq., F.R.C.S.E., who, finding a copy of it bound up in a volume of pamphlets in his library, lately presented it to the College.

Removal to  
George Street.

In 1781 the Library was removed from the Infirmary to the New Hall in George Street. In the same year Sir John Pringle presented to the College ten volumes of MS. Annotations, on the conditions that they were never to be lent out, and never to be published; conditions which have been faithfully adhered to.

Purchases at  
Sale of Dr  
Cullen's Books.

In 1791, the Library Committee were empowered to expend £100 in the purchase of books at the sale of Dr Cullen's library. The new shelving of the library being by this time completed, a Press Catalogue was prepared, and from it a printed Alphabetical Catalogue was formed, and brought out in 1793. This Catalogue was completed under the care of Dr Thomas Spens, at that time Librarian. In the same year, on the proposal of Dr Duncan, then Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, it was resolved to allow the Professors of the

University the privilege of borrowing books from the Library, on condition that the Fellows of the College should enjoy a similar privilege in regard to that of the University. The Senatus Academicus agreed to a trial of this arrangement for one year, but it does not appear to have remained in operation longer.

In 1800 a law was made that all borrowed books should be called in once a year.

In 1801, on the occasion of the retirement of Dr James Home from the office of Librarian, the first notice appears of the useful practice of appointing a Special Committee to take the Library off the hands of the old Librarian, and hand it over to his successor.

In 1821 an Appendix to the Catalogue was printed, containing the additions made to the Library from 1793 to that time.

In 1823, the appointment of an Assistant Librarian, with a salary, was first resolved on, and the late Mr John Small was appointed to the office. Up to this time, and indeed throughout the whole history of the Library, much difficulty seems to have been experienced in preventing the books from being taken away in an irregular manner, and in getting the whole of the borrowed books returned.

In 1826, the subject of access for the Fellows to the University Library was again agitated, and a Committee was appointed for the furtherance of this object. This Committee continued in existence for nearly four years, and successively memorialised the Patrons of the University and the Royal Commission on the Scottish Universities, but finally met with a refusal from both.

In 1826, Dr William Moncrieff was requested to undertake a Catalogue raisonnée of the Library, and in

Library Com-  
mittee first ap-  
pointed.

Assistant Libra-  
rian first ap-  
pointed.

Access to Uni-  
versity Library  
refused to  
Fellows.

Catalogue  
Raisonnée  
abandoned

the following year thanks were voted to him for the progress he had made in it. Several years later, after Dr Moncrieff's death, a Committee was formed to prosecute the same object, while Dr William Thomson was Librarian; but after some progress had been made it was relinquished, chiefly because the state of the College funds would not permit of its being printed.

Dr Andrew  
Duncan's Be-  
quest.

In 1828, by the bequest of Dr Andrew Duncan, senior, the College came into possession of a large collection of manuscript Notes and Lectures, being the Lectures of the Founders of the Edinburgh School of Medicine, and his own Practical Observations used as notes for his Clinical Lectures. The whole collection includes about 180 volumes. A portion of the Practical Observations, however, seems to have been presented by Dr Duncan during his lifetime.

Extraordinary  
Contribution  
for Library  
imposed.

In 1830, on a report of the Council as to the low state of the funds applicable to the purchase of books, it was resolved that each Fellow should contribute two guineas annually for this purpose. This resolution, however, was suspended almost as soon as passed, and appears in no instance to have been enforced.

In 1831, Dr Walter Adam presented to the Library the twelve folio volumes of Montfauçon's *Antiquité Expliquée*.

Collection of  
Prints of Medi-  
cal Practitioners  
commenced.

In 1833, Dr Spens presented four Engraved Prints of Medical Practitioners, with a view to make a commencement of a collection of such prints. The collection is now rapidly increasing, and a list of these Engravings is appended to the Library Catalogue.

In 1835, the Librarian was authorized to have an Appendix to the Library Catalogue printed, but the resolution was not at that time carried into effect.

In 1836, the College, by the bequest of Dr William Moncrieff, acquired his medical books, consisting of two hundred and twenty-five volumes, of which twenty-one were notes of lectures, etc., in manuscript.

In 1844, the Library Committee was empowered, under certain conditions, to make temporary Regulations in regard to the Library, owing to the inconvenience arising from the necessity of making a formal application to the College at large on every new emergency, however trivial.

In 1845, the Library was increased by two considerable donations of books; one by Dr James Home, just before his death, the other by the family of Dr John Abercrombie, after his death. The former consisted of two hundred and forty volumes, including manuscript lectures by St Clair, Alston, Cullen, Rutherford, Black, Francis Home, and Gregory. The latter donation comprised about eighty volumes.

In 1846, the Library, which during the previous three years had been placed in the temporary apartments of the College at 119 George Street, was removed to the New Hall in Queen Street. In the same year, on the occasion of the opening of the New Hall, an important donation to the Library falls to be noticed, consisting of a number of scarce and curious old Medical Books presented by Dr Beilby, who was at that time President.

Immediately upon being settled in the New Hall, the Library Committee took measures for preparing for the press a new Alphabetical Catalogue, and the work was entered upon by the late Mr Small. From the progress made, it was hoped that the printing might have been commenced in the summer of 1847. But unforeseen obstacles were interposed in consequence of the illness

Dr William  
Moncrieff's  
Bequest.

Donations by  
Dr James Home  
and the Family  
of Dr John  
Abercrombie.

Removal to  
Queen Street.

Donation by  
Beilby.

New Catalogue  
commenced.



New Catalogue  
published in  
1849.

Rapid increase  
of Library.

Dr Cullen's  
MSS. presented.

and death of Mr Small, and the subsequent illness of the Librarian, who was for a considerable time rendered incapable of superintending the work. In these circumstances, the task was taken up by certain members of the Library Committee, who in the end of the year went through the labour of comparing the MS. Catalogue left by Mr Small with the books themselves, and by great exertions, brought the work to a successful termination in 1849.

Since 1849 the Library has increased very rapidly. By the additional funds placed at its disposal, the Committee have recently made many valuable additions, particularly in 1852, when they purchased a large portion of the Library of the late Dr John Thomson, Professor of General Pathology in the University of Edinburgh.

Among the benefactors to the Library, between the years 1849 and 1854, were Drs Begbie, Bennett, Brown, Jackson, Seller, Robertson, and Simpson.

In 1854, an Appendix to the Catalogue of 1849 was printed, incorporating these additions to the Library.

In 1860, agreeably to an arrangement contemplated by the late Dr John Thomson, there were presented to the College, by Dr Allen Thomson and Dr Craigie, twenty-two volumes of manuscript writings by Dr Cullen; one complete manuscript copy of his Lectures; several editions of his First Lines, especially that by Dr Peter Reid; a German translation of the First Lines, and some smaller articles by the same Physician.

All the donations now mentioned, as well as numerous purchases, have added very much to the extent of the Library. In the year 1849, when the third edition of the Catalogue was printed, the number of volumes

contained in the Library was estimated at about nine thousand. In the present Catalogue it is calculated that there are at least fifteen thousand volumes, thus shewing an increase of fully one-half above the number of 1849.

In order to shew the Fellows of the Royal College the gradual progress of the Library since 1st January 1849, when the third edition of the Catalogue was completed, the following statement of the Annual Additions made to the Library since that date is presented :—

1849 .....	320	volumes were added.
1850 .....	170	„ „
1851 .....	201	„ „
1852 .....	528	„ „
1853 .....	260	„ „
1854 .....	304	„ „
1855 .....	519	„ „
1856 .....	367	„ „
1857 .....	359	„ „
1858 .....	503	„ „
1859 .....	508	„ „
1860 .....	838	„ „
1861 .....	637	„ „
1862 .....	561	„ „
1863 .....	390	„ „
1864 .....	591	„ „
1865 .....	578	„ „

Total ..... 7634 volumes.

Thus, it appears that in the course of the fourteen years which elapsed between the publication of the third edition of the Catalogue in 1849 and the fourth edition in 1863, six thousand and seventy-five volumes were added to the Library, and in the three following years, 1863 to 1865, one thousand five hundred and fifty-nine were purchased for its use.

Progress of  
Library since  
1849.

6075 volumes  
added since  
1849.

In 1861 the former edition of the Catalogue having been all but exhausted, the preparation of a new one was undertaken by Mr John Small, the Assistant Librarian, and was completed in about two years by his able management, under the supervision of Dr David Craigie, the President. The complete Catalogue was published in a handsome volume in January 1863, and the sum of £105 was voted to Mr Small for his labours, on the 5th May 1863.

Museum.

How commenced.

The formation of the Museum of Materia Medica may be dated from the 4th August 1835, when a Committee appointed to consider the sale or improvement of the College Hall in George Street reported—"That it had occurred to the Committee that it might be desirable to commence a Museum of Materia Medica, for the reception of which the Hall, or other part of the building, might gradually, as required, be fitted up." A Committee was appointed to take all measures which should appear to them to be proper for commencing such a Museum.

The Committee accordingly invited the Fellows and others to contribute donations to the Museum, and entered into a correspondence with Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary, and the heads of the Army and Navy Medical Boards, for the purpose of procuring, through their influence, objects of interest for the Museum.

Progress of Museum.

In the meantime donations began to be received, and the late Dr Davidson had the honour of being the first contributor, presenting the first three specimens on the 3d November 1835. Dr Christison's donations were the most numerous and valuable, numbering twenty-nine by April 1837.

The first Honorary Curator, appointed in 1839, entered vigorously on the discharge of his duties; and it was chiefly through his exertions that the following donations were obtained:—

In 1839, Dr Christison put the duplicates he might receive for his own collection at the disposal of the College, and became a contributor to the Museum of valuable specimens not otherwise attainable. Mr Duncan (of Duncan and Flockhart), Mr J. F. Macfarlane, and others also made numerous donations. The Messrs Lawson and Son, on a list being furnished to them of such articles as they could easily procure, kindly presented the collection of cereals and others now in the Museum; and the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, on being furnished with a list of the medicinal plants of Great Britain, generously presented select specimens of the whole, amounting to 338 species, to the Museum of the College. Through the kindness of Professor Graham and Mr Macnab, the Curator also obtained from the Royal Botanical Gardens specimens of such medicinal plants as flowered or bore fruit there, and from this source several interesting specimens were procured, and have been preserved both in the green and in the dried states.

To forward the formation of the Museum, Dr James Wood gave a donation of £10, 10s., and the College, from its entertainment fund, gave £25, to be expended in purchase of articles of the *Materia Medica*. These sums were spent in adding to the Museum 301 specimens, which were placed there on or before the 9th November 1841.

Very few additions were made to the Museum from the above date till 1847, when the College, having heard that Dr Theodore Martius of Erlangen, the brother of

Dr Christison's  
Donations.

Messrs Duncan,  
and J. F.  
Macfarlane's  
Donations.

Messrs Lawson's  
Donations.

Donation from  
Royal Botanic  
Gardens.

Dr James  
Wood's Dona-  
tions.

The Martius  
Collection.

the celebrated Brazilian traveller, wished to dispose of his splendid and very complete collection of *Materia Medica*, resolved to purchase it. After considerable correspondence, it was announced to the College at its meeting on the 3d August 1847, that Dr Martius' collection had been secured for the College for the sum of £250. Through the influence of Sir William Gibson-Craig, then M.P. for Edinburgh and one of the Lords of the Treasury, the whole collection was not only passed free of duty, but was allowed to be forwarded to the College Hall before being opened.

No time was lost in getting suitable cases and show-tables fitted up for the exhibition of this collection, and on the 1st of May 1848 the Martius' Collection was arranged and ready for inspection.

The Animal Preparations amount in this collection to						160
Vegetable	do.	do.,	.	.	.	1395
Mineral	do.	do.,	.	.	.	309
TOTAL,						1864

During the years 1848, 1849, and 1850 the Museum received valuable additions in the form of a complete series of *Cinchona* and allied Barks, presented by John Elliot Howard, Esq. of Tottenham. This series embraced specimens of all the Barks met with in British commerce, and also a series of the Lichens growing on the Barks.

On a rough calculation, the preparations in the Museum may be arranged as follow :—

Animal Preparations, . . . . .						166
Vegetable	do.,	.	.	.	.	2163
Mineral	do.,	.	.	.	.	380
TOTAL,						2709



When the New Industrial Museum was established by Government, some idea existed of presenting this Collection to it. This, however, was set at rest by a Report from a Committee on increased Library Accommodation, which was drawn up by a Committee, of which Dr Christison was Chairman, and unanimously adopted by the College on 18th November 1862. The following Excerpt relates to the Museum:—

“ It was next suggested, that time might be given for beginning the extension of the Hall, by converting the present Museum room into a Library room, which would provide for the increase of books for a period of ten years at least. For this purpose it would be necessary to part with the Museum of *Materia Medica*; and it was further suggested that the Museum might be presented to the Industrial Museum or the University, where it would be more accessible, and more widely visited than in Physicians' Hall. The Committee resolved, however, almost unanimously, to recommend the College, if possible, not to part with the Museum. The Museum and Cases, together with the special embellishment of the apartment cost the College about £750. The Collection is a unique one in this country, being an almost complete Collection of the ‘*Medicamina Simplicia*’ of the *Materia Medica*, as it stood at the time of its purchase from Dr Martius of Erlangen; and as the specimens are choice and in excellent order, the Collection will always be an object of interest on this historical ground, even although the College should never add to it. The Committee, indeed, are assured that it is a subject of interest to strangers, and that its existence in the College is well known to the cultivators of *Materia Medica*. They do not think that the College would willingly part with a Collection which cost them so much, and which brings the College some credit. The Committee have come to the resolution to recommend the retention of the Museum, all the more willingly, because they see a plan for leaving it untouched, for obtaining increased Library accommodation, and for extending the Hall without delay, by a single scheme which will not unduly encroach on the College Funds.”

Proposed gift of  
Collection of  
*Materia Medica*  
to the Industrial  
Museum.

## The Laws.

It has been thought advisable to conclude this short sketch of the History of the College, by a brief summary of some of the more interesting or more important Minutes of the College.

First Meetings,  
7th, 8th, and  
9th December  
1681.

The first two meetings of the College (*7th and 8th December 1681*) were occupied with the election of Office-bearers. Immediately thereafter they proceeded (*9th December 1681*), under the powers vested in them by the Charter, "to enact Laws for its due government and welfare." It is exceedingly interesting to find, that, in addition to fixing the number necessary to constitute a quorum, the two Laws then enacted have continued in force to the present time. The one provides that every new Law shall be considered at two separate meetings of the College before being enacted, and that every proposal to abrogate a Law shall be considered at three several meetings before a decision is come to; the other, that every proposal before being laid before the College, "shall be represented to the President and Council, who shall take it into consideration, and report the same at the next meeting of the College, with the sense of the Council thereupon."

## Bye-Laws.

Period of elec-  
tion of Office-  
Bearers.

*4th and 18th January 1682.*—Nearly as early in the history of the College, the day for the election of the Office-bearers, and the periods at which the quarterly meetings were to be held, were fixed and these, too, have continued unaltered to the present time.

## Fines.

*10th February 1682.*—At these meetings, fines of "*seros*" (coming one quarter after the hour of meeting), and "*absents*," are first mentioned, although, as the time for collecting them only is fixed, it seems probable that they had been inflicted previously.

Promissory En-  
gagement.

*21st March 1682.*—The draught of the promissory engagement to be signed by Members on taking their seats was agreed to.

## Revisal of Laws.

*3d November 1684.*—A Committee was appointed "to revise all former acts, and to order the booking of such of them as they shall think fit in the Great Register."

Rules for Ex-  
amination of  
Licentiates and  
Apothecaries.

*6th January 1685.*—The Committee appointed to revise the Laws reported. They first proposed a regulation for the minimum course of study by Licentiates; next for the trial of Apothecaries, suggesting that none should be permitted to officiate as

Apothecaries until they have been examined "upon their skill in the Simples, in the Latin tongue, reading of receipts, and what else shall be found needful."

From 22d December 1684 to 21st March 1693, a blank occurs in the Minutes ; and during that period, and for some time thereafter, the College would appear to have been chiefly occupied with the discussions between it and the Chirurgeon Apothecaries, and the legal proceedings consequent upon them.

9th November 1693.—The Fees to be paid by Fellows and Licentiates were fixed.

It would appear that a custom had prevailed of the whole College electing the President. It was, however, proposed and discussed at two meetings, and passed into an Act (14th November 1695), that the seven Councillors chosen by the College, should elect one of their number to be President, and this notwithstanding any custom to the contrary ; and this Law, which indeed seems to have been compulsory by the Charter, continued in force until the first Bye-Laws, under the new Charter of 1860, were passed.

26th August 1701.—The Fees of admission of Fellows and Licentiates were again altered.

12th January 1704.—A Committee was named to revise the Laws.

6th May 1707.—An act was passed to render more effectual the separation between the Physician and Surgeon. It was ordained that this act should be signed by all the Fellows. This would appear to have been done ; and, subsequently, each Fellow at his entrance would seem to have signed it up to 1756, when the practice was discontinued, but without any notice of its discontinuance in the Minutes.

For some time subsequently to this various acts were passed regulating the "dues of Entrants and Licentiates," but nothing of particular interest occurs until—

6th November 1750.—When an act was unanimously passed, prohibiting the admission of any one as a Fellow of the College who was a Member of the Corporation of Surgeons or Apothecaries, or who kept a shop for the dispensing of Medicine, and declaring that any one doing so after his admission, "shall, *ipso facto*, forfeit all privileges which he did, or might, enjoy as a Fellow

Blank in Minutes from 22d December 1684 to 21st March 1693.

Fees.

Election of President.

Fees.

Act for separation between Physician and Surgeon.

No Fellow to keep a Shop.

of the College, and his name shall be expunged out of the Roll of Fellows."

11th April 1754.—A farther act to prevent the same person from conjoining the professions of medicine and pharmacy, was read a third time and passed unanimously.

Candidates to be  
Licentiates for  
one year.

1st November 1763.—An act was read a third time and passed, that in all time coming every Doctor of Medicine should remain a Licentiate one whole year before becoming a Fellow; that no Member of the Corporation of Surgeons should be admitted a Fellow or Licentiate, and that any Licentiate or Fellow becoming a Member of the said Corporation, should forfeit his Licence or Fellowship.

No Fellow to  
keep an Apothe-  
cary's Shop.

1st May 1764.—On the Report of a Committee, the College confirmed its former Act (11th April 1754) in regard to Fellows keeping Apothecaries' shops, and extended it to all residing in Great Britain and Ireland, declaring that any Fellow of the College practising Pharmacy within the three kingdoms, should, *ipso facto*, forfeit his right of Fellowship, and his name should be struck off from the Roll of Fellows.

No Fellow to  
practise Surgery  
or Midwifery.

17th May 1765.—An act was passed declaring that for the future no person should be admitted to be one of the Fellows, "whose common business it is either to practise Surgery in general, or Midwifery, Lithotomy, Inoculation, or any other branch of it in particular; and further, that if any Member of the College shall, after his being received a Fellow, practise any of these lower acts in the manner above-mentioned, and shall thereof be lawfully convicted, he shall be degraded from the honour conferred upon him when he was admitted a Fellow, and his name shall be struck out of the Roll."

7th February 1769.—After full consideration by a Committee, and repeated discussion in the College, an act was passed providing that no Fellow or Licentiate of the College should exercise the business or profession of Midwifery, Lithotomy, or any of the other manual operations of Surgery; and providing, that if lawfully convicted, he should be fined £40 Scots for the first offence, and for the second, if convicted, he should forfeit his right of Fellowship if a Fellow of the College, or his right of License if a Licentiate, and all right and title whatever to practise physic within the city of Edinburgh and liberties thereof.

7th November 1769.—The act of 7th February was rescinded.

Subsequent discussions on the above.

5th May 1770.—A motion to rescind the act 17th May 1765, was rejected.

5th February 1771.—an act was passed for henceforth balloting for Candidates for the Fellowship.

Candidates to be balloted for.

6th August 1772.—The act of 17th May 1765, was amended on the report of a Committee to whom it had been remitted for consideration.

4th August 1772.—The act prohibiting Fellows from practising Surgery or Midwifery, was renewed, and it was ordained that all Fellows doing so, and against whom it should be fully proved, should forfeit their Fellowship, and their name should be struck out of the Roll.

Renewal of act prohibiting the practice of Surgery and Midwifery.

3d November 1773.—The number of Honorary Fellows was restricted to ten.

24th February 1774.—Professors of Universities having by the Charter a right to be admitted Honorary Fellows, it was resolved that in any lists of Fellows thereafter published, such Honorary Fellows, *ex officio*, "shall be distinguished by some proper mark from those admitted by the voluntary act of the College."

Honorary Fellows *ex officio* to be distinguished

4th November 1783.—The form of petition for Non-Resident Fellows was altered.

8th June 1784.—An act was passed permitting the Graduates of Foreign Universities to be admitted Fellows without examination, on a motion to that effect being proposed at one Quarterly Meeting, and duly determined by ballot at the next.

Graduates of Foreign Universities.

6th May 1788.—The College repealed the Resolution of 4th August 1772, "in so far as it prohibits the Fellows of the College from the practice of Midwifery."

Repeal of act against Fellows practising Midwifery.

Hitherto the Laws and Regulations of the College are to be gathered only from the Minute-Books. It is apparent, however, that a growing desire began to be felt that these Laws should be digested into one body or code, and printed. In this matter the College appears to have acted with becoming caution and consideration, for on the

2d November 1784, a Committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing an Abstract of the Laws, from 7th December 1681 to 3d August 1784. This Committee reported on the 2d May 1786,

Abstract of Laws to be prepared.



when the matter was re-committed to it to be further considered and completed.

*1st August and 7th November 1786.*—From statements made at these meetings, it would appear that the Committee was not yet prepared finally to report.

*6th February 1787.*—The Report of the Committee was laid on the table, ordered to be printed, and circulated among the Fellows.

*1st May 1787.*—A motion approving of the Report was read a first time and a second time.

*6th November 1787.*—Some delay was now interposed, until the question of the repeal of the law preventing Fellows from practising Midwifery was settled. This Law having been repealed on the *5th August 1788*, the College, at the first quarterly meeting thereafter (*4th November 1788*), unanimously approved of the Laws as proposed, "sanctioned and established the same, and resolved that the Laws should be printed as amended." Thus the first Code of Laws was arranged and printed in the year 1789. Copies of this little volume are still extant.

Soon after improvements were introduced, and, on the *2d February 1790*, it was enacted—

*First*, That when two or more Licentiates were elected Fellows at the same meeting, they should be marked on the Roll according to the date of their admission; and if they were of the same date as Licentiates, they should be enrolled according to the date of their Diplomas; and if their Diplomas were of the same date, they should be enrolled according to their age.

*Second.*—That any Law of the College might be suspended for a limited time, provided said suspension was agreed to by two-thirds of the Fellows present, and that due intimation of the proposal was made in the billets by which the Fellows were summoned.

*3d August 1790.*—To secure the strict enforcement of the payment of fines, it was ordered that absentees at the last meeting should be called on to pay their fines immediately after the roll-call, and Fellows who were late, to pay the fines as they came in.

*6th August 1793.*—The Entrance-Fee of Resident Fellows was fixed at £100 net.

*2d February 1796.*—A proposal was made to repeal the act dated *11th April 1754*, in so far that every Fellow or Licentiate

First Edition of  
Laws.

Order of Se-  
niority.

Suspension of  
a Law

Payment of  
Fines.

Entrance Fee.

Discussions in  
regard to Fel-  
lows keeping  
Medicine.

of the College might have it in his power to supply his own patients with medicines, or the patients of those with whom he might be enjoined in practice. This motion was read a second time *3d May 1796*, and a third time *2d August 1796*, when the discussion was adjourned to be resumed *1st November 1796*, and again adjourned.

The proceedings connected with this gave rise to a most painful personal dissension between some of the most eminent Fellows, the discussions on which appear to have occupied much of the minutes at that time. All these minutes were, however, erased by an order of the College dated *4th May 1830*. Enough, however, is still to be found in the volumes printed on the subject, Dr James Gregory's Censorial Letter; Dr Andrew Duncan's opinion on a charge against Dr James Gregory, 4to, Ed. 1808; Dr Andrew Duncan's Letter to Dr Gregory, 8vo Ed. 1811; Narrative of the conduct of Dr James Gregory, published by authority of the Royal College of Physicians, 4to, Edin. 1809.

On the *4th August 1795*, another attempt to enforce the rigid collection of the fines was made, and the reason of this became apparent on *2d May 1797*, when the contributions and fines not being sufficient to defray the expenses of the entertainments, the College resolved that in future £5 be paid by each Fellow towards them.

*7th February 1804*.—A Committee was appointed to revise the Laws with a view to a new edition being issued. This Committee reported progress *1st May 1804*, and laid a copy of their Report before the College *7th August 1804*.

The Report was considered in *November*, and again in *February*, when, in consequence of much difference of opinion, it was (*5th February 1805*) re-committed. The amended Report having been brought up (*7th May 1805*), the first reading engaged the attention of the College at no fewer than four meetings. The Laws, however, were finally read a third time and adopted (*2d September 1805*), not however, without a protest.

*5th November 1805*.—It having been stated that the copy of the promissory engagement signed by each Fellow on taking his seat was irretrievably lost, the Clerk was directed to prepare a new one.

Contributions  
from Fellows.

Revision of  
Laws.

Second Edition  
of Laws adopted.

Promissory En-  
gagement lost.

Revision of  
Laws

4th February 1806.—The new edition of the Laws in print was laid on the table. A new promissory engagement was produced and signed by those present.

Repeal of act  
1754.

6th May 1823.—The Council of the College was appointed a Committee for the purpose of revising the Laws of the College, with a view to the printing of a new edition.

Fellows keep-  
ing Druggists'  
Shops.

6th May 1823.—The act of 1753, as far as it regarded the practice of Surgery, was totally repealed, and that part of it relating to the practice of Pharmacy altered as follows :—" If any Fellow or Licentiate of the College shall, by himself, co-partner, or servants, keep a public Apothecary's Druggist's, or Chemist's shop, he shall, *ipso facto*, forfeit all the rights and privileges which he does, or may, enjoy as a Fellow or Licentiate of the said College, and his name shall be expunged from the List."

Revision of  
Laws.

3d August 1824.—The Committee appointed, 6th May 1823, laid on the table, proof copies of the Revised Laws ; these were taken up at no fewer than eleven meetings of the College, but were never finally adopted.

5th August 1828.—The President having reported that the edition of the Laws, 1805, was expended, it was agreed that the Laws which had been in proof for four years should be again revised, for which purpose a Committee was appointed.

New Laws  
adopted.

4th November 1828.—The Report of Committee on Laws was given in ; ordered to be printed and circulated among the Fellows.

4th August 1829.—The Laws and Regulations of the College as amended were finally adopted.

Fines.

1st February 1831.—It was agreed that any Fellow leaving the room during a meeting of the College should be fined.

Fees.

3d May 1831.—A motion was carried, regulating the Fees for License and Fellowship.

Resident Fel-  
lows.

7th August 1832.—It was resolved that the ballot for the admission of Resident Ordinary Fellows might take place at the Quarterly Meeting following the presentation of their petition, in the same way as in the case of Non-Resident Fellows.

Members of  
Council to be  
fined for ab-  
sence.

5th November 1833.—Motion for the infliction of Fines upon the Members of the Council of the College for non-attendance agreed to.

1st August 1837.—A letter was read from a Fellow of the

College, proposing that for the future Candidates for License and Fellowship should not be required to possess medical degrees, but that provision should be otherwise made for ascertaining their qualifications. This subject occupied much of the time of the College, and gave rise to much discussion at many subsequent meetings. At the succeeding meeting—

7th November 1837.—A Committee was appointed to consider and report upon it.

7th February 1838.—The Report of this Committee was given in, along with the opinion of Mr John Hope, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and Mr James Ivory, Advocate, on certain queries submitted to them regarding it. The remit to the Committee was continued, that they might report farther on the matter.

19th May 1838.—In consequence of the death of a gentleman who had been balloted for, and admitted a Fellow of the College, but who died before taking his seat, a question arose as to whether his fees of admission should be returned to his heirs. The College, resolved that money so paid was the property of the College, and could not be alienated unless in the manner prescribed by law for the alienation of other property.

18th December 1838.—The Report of the Committee on the admission of Fellows was again considered, and the final decision on it postponed.

20th February 1839.—The Report of a Committee on admission of Fellows again considered. Two motions made :—1st, Motion to approve of the Report. 2d, Motion to disapprove. The vote being taken, the second motion was carried by the casting vote of the President.

21st March 1843.—The draught of a proposed new Charter for the College was read and approved of. Owing to the prospect continually held out of some measure of Medical Reform being adopted by the Legislature, by which the Charters of all existing bodies would be altered, no farther steps were taken to procure this new Charter for the College.

1st August 1843.—Resolved that all property belonging to the College should be vested in Trustees to be chosen by the Council, with the approval of the College. The Trustees to be five in number, of whom the Treasurer should be one *ex officio*.

Proposal for  
College to grant  
Licences.

Legal Opinion

Fees not re-  
turned where a  
Fellow elected  
died before tak-  
ing his seat.

Draught of New  
Charter.

Trustees.

Foreign Graduates.

*7th November 1843.*—Certain regulations for the examination of foreign Graduates, which had been several times under the consideration of the College, were read a third time and passed.

*4th November 1846.*—A motion that an official costume should be worn by the Fellows, was read a second time and negatived.

*4th May 1847.*—Resolved that as full a notice as possible of the business to be transacted at the Meetings of the College be given in the Billets, by which the Meeting was summoned.

Certificate required of Fellows proposing to lecture.

*4th May 1847.*—Report of Committee on the examination of Fellows proposing to deliver lectures on the subjects required by examining medical boards, laid on the table.

*2d November 1847.*—Regulations in regard to the examination of Fellows proposing to lecture finally adopted, after being discussed at meetings held *11th* and *14th May*, and *3d August*, 1847.

*1st August 1848.*—Resolved that the book containing the record of examination of foreign Graduates, should not henceforth be laid on the table, but only a copy of the entry regarding the examination of successful Candidates.

Revision of Laws.

*5th November 1850.*—Moved that a Committee be appointed to revise the Laws, and to report to the Council such suggestions for their improvement as might appear to them desirable ; and that the Council, after full consideration of these suggestions, should report them to the College, with their opinion thereon.

Revision of new Laws.

*5th August 1851.*—The new Laws, as considered by the Council, were laid on the table, and the following motion was unanimously adopted—"That, as it is extremely desirable that no Law should be adopted until it has received the fullest possible consideration, the College do now resolve that all proposed amendments on the Laws be given in to the Secretary, in writing, within ten days, and be thereafter considered by the Council and Law Committee conjointly, who shall Report them, with their opinion thereon, at next meeting of the College."

It was farther resolved, that the amendments to be proposed, with the opinion of the Council and Committee thereon, should be printed, and circulated among the Fellows previously to the Meeting at which they are to be discussed.



*4th May 1852.*—The new Laws were considered for the third time, and agreed to:—

*2d November 1852.*—Standing order regulating the manner in which Fellows were to take their seats unanimously adopted.

*2d August 1853.*—The College agreed to petition Parliament on behalf of the Assistant Surgeons of the Royal Navy.

Dr George Paterson presented to the College a digested index of its proceedings for the first fifty years of its existence, for which he receive the “warm thanks” of the College.

*1st November 1853.*—Mr Craig, Surgeon, Ratho, presented to the College the cane which had belonged to, and had been used by, the late Dr Cullen.

*9th May 1854.*—A Committee appointed for the purpose, presented a Report on the Bill for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. The College adopted the Report, and petitioned in favour of the Bill.

*9th May 1854.*—It was remitted to the Medical Reform Committee to revise the draft of a new Charter, prepared some years ago, and to suggest whether any, and what, alterations should be made on it.

*26th May 1854.*—The Committee on the new Charter reported.

*1st August 1854.*—The College, at the request of the Commissioners of Police, furnished that body with its views as to what should be the duties and the salary of a Police Surgeon.

*6th February 1855.*—Report of a Committee on the subject of Professor's Fees read and approved of.

*6th February 1855.*—The College unanimously refused to receive a protest and other documents transmitted by a Fellow, “on account of the language in which they are couched.”

*7th August 1855.*—A Committee reported on the expediency of having a Meteorological Society established in Scotland.

*5th August 1856.*—A Committee reported in favour of the College offering a Prize for competition. Motion thereon read a first time.

*14th November 1856.*—The College resolved that at the Election Meetings Fellows should vote by signed lists instead of *viva voce*, as heretofore.

New Laws adopted.

Assistant Surgeons in Royal Navy.  
Dr Paterson's Index.

Dr Cullen's Stick

Report on Registration Bill.

Committee on new Charter.

Report on Duties of Police Surgeon.

Protest refused.

Meteorological Society.

Election of Office-Bearers to be by signed lists.

Army Medical Service.

*3d February 1857.*—Resolutions in regard to the position of Army Medical Service agreed to, and ordered to be transmitted to the Secretary at War.

Prize to be offered.

*3d February 1857.*—College agreed to a motion offering a Prize of Twenty-Five Guineas for an Essay.

Certificates to Jurymen.

*5th May 1857.*—The College, on Report of Council, took up the subject of Medical Certificates granted to exempt sick persons from serving on Juries.

Lunacy Bill.

*21st July 1857.*—The College considered the Lunacy (Scotland) Bill then before Parliament, and adopted certain resolutions regarding it,—in particular the College agreed to suggest and recommend the “emergency clause,” which has since become law.

*4th August 1857.*—There was laid on the table a correspondence with the Lord Justice General in regard to Medical Certificates given to exempt Jurymen from serving.

Minutes of Council to be private in certain circumstances.

*3d November 1857.*—Power was granted to the Council to withhold inspection of the Minutes of the Council as to any particular piece of business still in dependence.

*2d February 1858.*—The College agreed to have the State of the Accounts of the College printed and circulated annually.

*9th April 1858.*—The College memorialized the Board of Trade to grant some pecuniary aid to the Meteorological Society.

Remonstrances on behalf of Medical Graduates.

*22d June 1858.*—The College agreed to certain resolutions remonstrating against the indignity put upon Medical Graduates in the Bill for the Better Government of Scottish Universities, then before Parliament.

Entertainment to British Association.

*20th July 1858.*—The College agreed to entertain the Members of the British Medical Association, then about to visit Edinburgh.

*3d August 1858.*—The College adopted a memorial to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in regard to improvements in the method of preparing the Reports.

List of Fellows to be annually published.

*21st September 1858.*—The College agreed to publish annually a complete list of the Fellows.

*21st December 1858.*—The College resolved to apply for a new Charter.

*28th and 29th Dec. 1858.*—The College discussed the new Charter.

1st February 1859.—The Trustees submitted to the College the opinion of Mr Maitland, advocate (now Lord Barcaple), as to the nature of the investments which the Trustees were warranted in availing themselves of for the funds of the College.

8th February 1859.—The College resolved that the funds be withdrawn from investments in companies where a liability might exist for sums beyond those invested.

8th February 1859.—A Committee was appointed to consider the best means of accommodating the rapidly increasing Library.

8th February 1859.—The College altered the Laws relating to the election of the Council, and decided that the voting papers should not be signed.

8th February 1859.—An application from certain Non-Resident Fellows was read, desiring to be admitted to participate in the government of the College.

18th February 1859.—The College agreed to a Memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer praying for relief from the stamp duties on the license of the College. Resolved to join with the London and Dublin Colleges of Physicians in sending a deputation on the subject.

18th February 1859.—The draft of the new Charter was farther considered.

1st March 1859.—The draft of the new Charter, with opinion of Mr Roundell Palmer (now H.M. Attorney-General), farther considered, and ultimately agreed to.

8th March 1859.—The College, on a Report by the Council, resolved to petition in favour of the "Sale of Poisons Bill;" also resolved not to interfere in regard to two Lunacy Bills which appeared to refer to England exclusively.

29th March 1859.—The President refused to allow the business of an Extraordinary Meeting, called by requisition, to proceed, because the requisitionists had failed to submit their proposed motion to the Council previously, as enjoined by the Laws of the College.

5th April 1859.—The College, by a majority of one, resolved to admit to examination as Candidates for its license, gentlemen who had no previous medical degree or license.

20th April 1859.—The Regulations for the examination and admission of Candidates for the license were finally agreed to, after having been discussed at many previous meetings of the College.

Legal opinion as to College investments.

Committee on Library accommodation.  
Election of Office-Bearers to be by unsigned laws.

Repeal of stamp duties on diplomas attempted.

New Charter

Petition in favour of "Sale of Poisons Bill."

President refuses to allow the business of Extraordinary Meeting to proceed.

Establishment of a new class of Licentiates resolved on.

Stamp duties to be remitted.

14th June 1859.—The Council gave in a Report on the stamp duties on the Diplomas of Licentiates, which, through the exertions of the President, Dr Alexander Wood, the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury had agreed to remit.

Revision of Laws.

14th June 1859.—The College resolved to revise the Laws and bring them into conformity with the proposed Charter.

Recognition of license by Poor Law Board.

15th June 1859.—The Council announce that by the exertions of the President, Dr Alexander Wood, the English Poor Law Board had agreed to recognise the license of the College as a medical qualification.

12th July 1859.—The Council, in a Report, drew the attention of the College to the impropriety of Fellows of the College making the private affairs of the College the subject of discussion in the medical periodicals.

Report on Vaccination.

19th July 1859.—The College transmitted to the Lord Advocate its views as to a Vaccination Bill.

Regulations as to Double Qualification agreed to.

26th July 1859.—The College agreed to certain Regulations for giving a Double Qualification along with the Royal College of Surgeons, by a single examination, to be submitted for the approval of the next Meeting of the General Council of Medical Education.

Funeral of Dr Alison to be attended.

27th September 1859.—The College agreed to a Minute recording their sense of the loss the community had sustained by the death of Dr William Pulteney Alison, and resolved to attend his funeral as a body.

Donation of Dr Cullen's MSS.

27th September 1859.—Professor Allen Thomson of Glasgow, with consent of the direct descendants of Dr Cullen who were in this country, presented to the College the manuscripts left by the late Dr Cullen, consisting of about fifteen volumes in folio and twenty in quarto, and about an equal number of loose papers.

Bust of Dr Alison to be procured.

7th February 1860.—The College resolved to procure for the Hall a marble bust of the late Professor Alison.

7th February 1860.—It was agreed to send delegates to a conference with the Colleges of Physicians of London and Dublin, with a view to securing some uniformity in the Charters to be granted to the three bodies.

Co-operation with London and Dublin Colleges.

29th March 1860.—The College agreed to co-operate with the London and Dublin Colleges in having a Bill introduced into Parliament to abolish the 47th clause of the Medical Act, and to leave to bodies

obtaining new Charters the privileges they at that time possessed under the Medical Act.

*29th March 1860.*—The College granted the use of their Hall to the Senatus Academicus of the University, for the purpose of entertaining the Chancellor of Exchequer (The Honourable W. E. Gladstone), at dinner, on occasion of his Installation as Rector of the University, but carefully guarded against this being construed into a precedent.

*1st May 1860.*—The College unanimously adopted a Report from a Committee appointed on the 1st February to consider in what manner the College should mark its sense of the services rendered to it by the President.

The Report was to the following effect :—"The Committee, which submits this Report, was, without a dissentient voice, appointed at the Quarterly Meeting on 7th February last, 1860. The terms of the vote were to consider in what manner the College should mark its sense of the services rendered by the President in connection with the operation of the Medical Act. Already, by that vote, the College had pronounced those services to be so signal in character as to merit a special recognition. To your Committee nothing more was assigned than the subordinate, though not superfluous, office, of suggesting what form of Testimonial would best accord with the acknowledged requirements of the case. The crisis which has so largely called forth the talents of our President, has no parallel in the history of our Body, so that there is nothing in our records bearing the remotest resemblance to the step of elevation in position which his exertions have secured for the College in time to come. An occasion, so pre-eminently extraordinary, vindicates to itself a Memorial out of the common course. The unanimous recommendation of the Committee is, that the College should present their President with his picture, painted by an artist of high eminence, and that, on the condition of adequate eminence, the choice of the artist should be with Dr Wood himself."

*1st May 1860.*—The Council reported at the request of the University Commissioners, on the Ordinances which were proposed in regard to conferring degrees in Medicine.

*14th May 1860.*—The College resolved to give a dinner to Lord Brougham, Chancellor of the University, and to Drs Watson and

Use of Hall  
granted for  
dinner to the  
Hon. W. E.  
Gladstone.

Resolve to pre-  
sent the Presi-  
dent with his  
picture.

Report on the  
Ordinances of  
University  
Commissioners.

Dinner to Lord  
Brougham.



Sharpey of London, and to Dr Stokes of Dublin, who were to receive the degree of LL.D. from the University.

License recalled.

14th May 1860.—The College recalled a license on account of a false statement of age having been made.

Entertainment  
to Medical  
Officers of the  
Channel Fleet

19th June 1860.—The College agreed to invite the officers of the Channel Fleet, lying at St Margaret's Hope, to an entertainment.

3d August 1860.—The College resolved to alter the day on which the next Quarterly Meeting of the College was to be held to the day following (first Tuesday in August 1860), inasmuch as the former had been fixed upon by Her Majesty to review the volunteers.

6th November 1860.—The College resolved to reduce the fees payable by Fellows on entrance.

Portrait of  
himself pre-  
sented to the  
President.

5th February 1861.—The College presented the President, Dr Alexander Wood, with his portrait, painted by Sir John Watson Gordon, President of the Royal Academy.

The Council reported in regard to the new Charter, and recommended the College to retain the name of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh instead of assuming that of the College of Physicians of Scotland, to which it was entitled by the Medical Act. Agreed to by the College.

Negotiation  
with War  
Office.

7th May 1861.—The Council reported a correspondence between the President and the War Office, and also the proceedings at a conference between the President, a delegate from the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and Lord Herbert, Secretary-at-War, in regard to the recognition of the Double Qualification by the Army Medical Board.

Negotiation  
with Poor Law  
Board.

7th May 1861.—The Council reported a correspondence between the Secretary of the College, and the Poor Law Board of England, in regard to the recognition by the Board of the Double Qualification as equivalent to a degree in Medicine and a degree in Surgery. The College agreed to certain resolutions in regard to a Lunacy Bill, then before Parliament.

New Charter  
laid before  
College.

5th November 1861.—The President laid before the College the new Charter, dated 16th August, and sealed 1st October 1861.

Address to the  
Queen on death  
of Prince  
Consort.

20th December 1861.—The College agreed to an Address of Condolence to the Queen on the death of Prince Albert.

4th February 1862.—The Address to the Queen, and Reply, were reported to the College.

4th February 1862.—Opinion of Counsel on the Bye-Laws in regard to expulsion, read to the College.

6th May 1862.—The Council reported to the College on the General Police Bill for Scotland ; also on the Lunacy Bill.

25th June 1862.—The Council reported what they had done in regard to the proposed Lunacy Bill.

25th June 1862.—The College voted 25 Guineas towards the subscription for a National Memorial to the late Prince Consort.

The petition of a lady to be allowed to pass the preliminary examination with a view to taking the license of the College, was, on a division, rejected.

11th July 1862.—The Council reported farther proceedings in regard to the Lunacy Bill.

11th July 1862.—The College resolved that the Bye-Laws, which had been repeatedly under the consideration of the College, should be the Statutes and Bye-Laws of the College, by which it should be governed and directed,—these Laws were ordered to be printed.

25th October 1862.—The College agreed to a resolution recommending the Medical Council to adopt the decimal system of weights and measures in the forthcoming British Pharmacopœia.

4th November 1862.—The Council reported to the College the neglected state of the tomb of the late Dr Cullen, in Kirknewton burial ground, and recommended the College to erect some memorial to his memory.

27th November 1862.—The College took up the case of a Licentiate accused of advertising in an improper way, and of publishing an indecent quasi-medical book. The Licentiate appeared by his procurator, who emitted a declaration in presence of a Justice of the Peace, which set forth, *inter alia*, that his name was inserted in the advertisements and on the title page of the publication complained of, without his authority and against his remonstrance. On this the College delayed proceedings.

An Address to the Queen on the Prince of Wales attaining his majority was agreed to, and directed to be forwarded for presentation.

3d February 1863.—The College resolved to request Mr Whyte Melville of Mount Melville, to allow the portrait of his grandfather Dr Whytt, to be copied for the College.

Proceedings of  
Police of Towns  
and Lunacy  
Bills.

Vote to Albert  
Memorial.

Lady refused to  
be admitted to  
preliminary  
examination.

New Bye-laws  
agreed to.

Recommend  
decimal system  
of weights.

Dr Cullen's  
tomb.

Case of a  
Licentiate ac-  
cused of adver-  
tising.

Address on  
Prince of Wales  
attaining his  
majority.

Portrait of Dr  
Whytt.

Congratulatory  
addresses to  
Queen and  
Prince of Wales  
on the marriage  
of the latter.

Vaccination  
(Scotland) Bill.  
Bust of Dr  
Gregory.

Grave of Dr  
Cullen.

Vaccination  
(Scotland) Bill.  
Honorary  
voted to under  
Librarian for  
new Catalogue.  
Vaccination  
(Scotland) Bill.

Portrait of Dr  
Whytt.

Motion to de-  
prive Licentiate  
of his licence.

Vaccination  
(Scotland) Bill.

Proposed  
changes in  
duration of  
Medical Session  
in University.

Entrance Hall  
to be paved  
with marble.  
Dinner to Social  
Science Con-  
gress.  
Improvement of  
Medical Educa-  
tion.  
Dinner to Social  
Science Con-  
gress.  
Portraits of Drs  
Christison and  
Seller to be pro-  
cured.

*31st March 1863.*—The College agreed to present an address of congratulation to the Queen on the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and also one to the Prince of Wales.

The College agreed to certain resolutions regarding the Vaccination (Scotland) Act.

*5th May 1863.*—A bust of the late Professor Gregory was presented by Dr Keiller to the College.

The Council reported on the state of the grave of the late Dr Cullen, and the College voted £100 to carry out their recommendations.

The Council reported on the Vaccination (Scotland) Bill.

The College voted an honorarium of 100 Guineas to the Assistant Librarian for his trouble in preparing the new Catalogue.

*23d June 1863.*—Report by Council on their proceedings in regard to the Vaccination (Scotland) Bill was read, and a petition to Parliament in conformity with its recommendation is agreed to.

Copy of the portrait of Dr Whytt completed and suspended in the Hall.

*7th July 1863.*—A motion was made to remove the name of a Licentiate from the Roll for having published an indecent quasi-medical work. The College agreed to entertain it.

The Council reported on the further progress of the Vaccination Bill.

*16th July 1863.*—The College agreed to certain resolutions in regard to the Vaccination Bill.

The College was consulted by the University in regard to proposed alterations of the duration of the Medical Session.

*4th August 1863.*—The College agreed to approve of the changes proposed in the duration of the Session of the University.

The College resolved that the entrance hall be repaved with marble.

The College agreed to entertain at dinner the President and leading members of the Social Science Congress, about to be held in Edinburgh.

*3d November 1863.*—A Committee formerly appointed reported on the improvement of Medical Education. The Council reported on the dinner to the Social Science Congress.

The College resolved to obtain portraits of Drs Christison and Seller for the Hall.

A medallion of the late Dr Cullen, prepared by Mr Brodie, sculptor, intended to be placed over his tomb, was submitted for the approval of the College.

*3d November 1863.*—A Licentiate of the College was deprived of his license for publishing an indecent quasi-medical work.

*2d February 1864.*—The College agreed to congratulatory addresses to the Queen and Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the birth of the Prince Royal.

The President (Dr J. G. Burt), in the prospect of the introduction into Parliament of a new Lunacy Bill, submitted to the College a clause he had prepared for the purpose of giving protection to medical men granting certificates for the confinement of lunatics, which was unanimously approved of.

A Committee formerly appointed on Medical Education reported.

The College, on the suggestion of the Council, remitted to the Council to procure a portrait of Sir Alexander Morison, the eldest Fellow of the College.

The College agreed to a series of resolutions explaining to the Fellows, Members, and Licentiates, their duties under the Vaccination (Scotland) Act.

*19th February 1865.*—The College adopted certain resolutions in regard to the protection of medical men signing certificates of Lunacy.

*22d March 1865.*—Report of the Committee on improvements on Medical Education was read and discussed.

Purchase of No. 8 Queen Street, the house adjoining the College on the east, by the trustees for £6000, was announced.

*3d May 1864.*—A Committee formerly appointed reported the answers which they recommended the College to send to the resolutions and recommendations on General and Professional Education, issued by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in June 1863.

The College remitted to the Council to consider the present state of the Army Medical Department, and especially the offer made to Civilians to enter for temporary service.

The College approved of a letter dated 26th March 1864, addressed by the President to the Home Secretary, pointing out the prevalence of small-pox in the Western Highlands, and the want of facilities for procuring supplies of vaccine virus.

Medallion of  
Dr Cullen

Licentiate expelled for indecent publication.

Congratulation on birth of Prince Royal.

Protection to medical men granting certificates for confinement of lunatics.

Improvements in medical education. Portrait of Sir Alexander Morison to be procured.

Duties under Vaccination Act.

Protection to medical men signing certificates in lunacy. Committee on Medical Education Report. 8 Queen Street purchased.

Answers to resolutions and recommendations of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

Abuses in army medical service.

Representation to Home Secretary on prevalence of small-pox, and the deficient supply of vaccine lymph.

Curriculum of study approved of.

Report on institution of medical scholarships approved of.

Regulations of Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland.

State of army medical service.

Additional Library accommodation.

Scheme for scholarships adopted.

Report on recommendation of General Medical Council.

Lands of Larchgrove presented to the College to found a Lectureship on Mental Diseases.  
Memorial from the Extra-Academical Lecturers.

List of books added to Library to be submitted annually.

Offices of Secretary and Treasurer not to have salaries attached to them.

*2d August.*—The College approved of curriculum of study and plan of examination for the ensuing year.

Report on the institution of Medical Scholarships was read and approved of.

Report and correspondence on regulations of Irish Poor Law Commissioners was read and approved of.

Correspondence between the Council and Lord Palmerston in regard to the present state of the Army Medical Service, was submitted to the College and approved of.

A Committee was appointed to consider the extension of accommodation for the Library.

*1st November 1864.*—Committee on Library accommodation appointed at last meeting gave in a verbal report recommending a library to be built behind the present Hall, and on the newly acquired property to the east. The report was, after some discussion, recommitted.

A scheme for the formation of Scholarships, prepared by a Committee in conjunction with the Council of the College was approved of, and £25 *per annum* was voted from the College funds to carry it on.

A report of conferences with the College of Surgeons and Glasgow Faculty on the Education Report of General Medical Council was approved of.

Sir Alexander Morison made over to the College the lands of Larchgrove, in the County of Edinburgh, the proceeds to be devoted to the salary of a Lecturer on Mental Diseases, Sir Alexander naming Dr William Seller as the first Lecturer.

A Memorial was read from the Extra-Academical Lecturers in Edinburgh on the proposed plan of substituting Class Examinations for some part of the Pass Examinations required for degrees in Medicine.

The College resolved to resume the practice of having annually laid before it a list of the books added to the Library.

The College negatived a motion to make the offices of Secretary and Treasurer paid offices; but remitted to the Council to consider the expediency of appointing a person to manage the applications for the license of the College, and the conditions on which the office should be established.



18th November 1864.—The College agreed to a plan of Library accommodation, by which the Hall is to be extended to double its present size, and surrounded with low book-cases.

Plan for  
increase of  
Library accom-  
modation.

7th February 1865.—The College resolved to have a copy executed of a portrait of a former President, Dr John Clark, in the possession of Hugh H. Brown, Esquire of Newhall, whose permission for this had been obtained.

Portrait of Dr  
John Clark.

The College granted the use of the Hall for an entertainment to be given by the President (Dr Burt) to the Fellows.

Entertainment  
by Dr Burt to  
Fellows.

2d May 1865.—The College appointed a Committee to watch over the progress of two Bills before Parliament, having for their object to incorporate the Chemists and Druggists.

Chemists' Bill.

The College agreed to regulations proposed by the Council, regarding the Morison Lectureship on mental diseases.

Regulations for  
Morison Lec-  
tureship.

The College, on the recommendation of the Council made in obedience to a remit from the College (1st November 1864), agreed to appoint a Registrar whose duty should be the management of the applications for the license of the College; the Council to elect annually to the office, and to have the power of conjoining it with the office of Secretary, or of separating the two offices at any time, as might seem most expedient.

Appointment of  
a Registrar.

7th November 1865.—The College, on the recommendation of the Council, agreed to adopt a Collegiate costume, and remitted to the Council to determine what the costume should be.

Adoption of a  
Collegiate cos-  
tume.





# LAWS.



## CHAPTER I.

### Of the College and Common Seal.

1. THE College shall consist of Fellows and Members.

The College.

2. The business of the College shall be managed by the fellows, unless where, in the following Bye-Laws, the Members are specially included.

College business  
to be managed  
by the Fellows.

3. The Seal whereof the above is an engraving, is the Seal of this College; and shall be affixed to all Testimonials, Licenses, Certificates, and other public acts of the College.

The Common  
Seal.

To be kept by  
Secretary.

4. The Common Seal shall be kept in the custody of the Secretary, and shall be affixed by him to such documents as the College, Council, or President shall direct.

College shall  
grant licenses.

5. The College shall grant Licenses to practise Medicine and Midwifery, the holders of which shall be entitled Licentiates of the College. (See Chapter IV.)

## CHAPTER II.

### Of Fellows.

Powers of the  
Fellows.

1. The Fellows of the College alone shall be entrusted with the administration of the property and internal affairs of the College, and also with the enactment of its Laws, the election of its Fellows and its Members, the admission of its Licentiates, and the election of the President and Council.

Who are  
eligible.

2. No one shall be elected a Fellow of the College until he has been at least one year a Member thereof, and has attained the age of twenty-five years.

Ordinary mode  
of election.

3. Every motion for the election of a Fellow shall be made at a quarterly meeting of Fellows by one of the Fellows present, and seconded by another; and this motion shall be determined by ballot at the next quarterly meeting of Fellows,—a majority of three-fourths being necessary to carry it in the affirmative.

Names of Can-  
didates to be  
announced to  
Fellows.

4. The names and addresses of Candidates for admission as Fellows, with the names of their proposers and seconders, shall be announced by billet to the

Fellows on the roll of attendance, within one week from the date of the meeting at which the motion for their election has been made. The names and addresses here referred to shall be repeated in the billet (Chapter IX., Law 11) summoning the meeting at which the motion for election is to be determined.

5. If an urgent reason satisfactory to the Council be assigned, a Candidate may be proposed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Fellows summoned for the purpose, and his petition may be balloted for at an extraordinary meeting of the Fellows specially summoned for the purpose; provided that the holding of this special meeting be agreed to by a majority of five-sixths of the Fellows present at the meeting at which the Candidate was proposed; provided also that not less than one week intervene between the two meetings, and that due notice of the intended ballot be given in the billets summoning the second meeting. The Candidate shall in this case pay to the Treasurer a sum of 10 Guineas in addition to the ordinary Fees.

6. No Fellow shall take his seat in the College until the next quarterly meeting after his election,—intimation to attend being sent to him by the Clerk.

7. The Fellows shall be placed on the roll according to the date of their admission; and, when two or more Fellows are admitted on the same day, they shall be entered on the roll according to the date of their diplomas; and if their diplomas be of the same date, they shall be enrolled according to seniority.

8. Every Fellow resident within five miles from the General Post Office of Edinburgh shall, on his election, have his name placed on the roll of attendance, and shall pay the annual contribution, and be subject to all

Election in cases of urgency.

Taking of seat.

Order on roll.

Roll of attendance.



the Laws of the College regarding fines. Fellows resident beyond five miles shall have the option of having their names on the roll of attendance or not; but if their names be on the roll of attendance, they shall pay the annual contribution, and be subject to fines.

Removal of  
names from  
roll.

9. Any Fellow may petition that his name be taken off the roll of attendance; which petition shall be determined by ballot at next quarterly meeting.

Placing of name  
on roll of  
attendance.

10. Any Fellow whose name is not on the roll of attendance, may have it inserted by giving notice to the Secretary, who shall report to the next quarterly meeting; after which, the Fellow shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Fellowship, and may take his seat at the first meeting of the College.

Fellows leaving  
Edinburgh may  
have their  
names taken  
off the roll.

11. Any Fellow leaving Edinburgh for a length of time, and omitting to petition to have his name taken off the roll of attendance, or wishing the same to be continued on it during his absence, shall be charged with his annual contribution and fines.

Fellows not on  
roll not to have  
use of Library;

12. Fellows whose names are not on the roll of attendance, shall not have the use of the Library and Reading-room, except in the cases specified in Laws 13 and 14.

except with  
consent of  
Council.

13. Fellows whose names are not on the roll of attendance, on coming to reside in Edinburgh, or within five miles thereof, for a period not exceeding six months, may, with consent of the Council, be allowed the use of the Library and Reading-room.

Fellows not on  
roll of attend-  
ance may use  
Library.

14. Fellows not on the roll of attendance, who reside permanently in Edinburgh, or within five miles thereof, but are not engaged in practice, may, with the consent of the Council, be allowed the use of the

Library and Reading-room on payment of the annual contribution.

15. Each Fellow, on first taking his seat, shall be introduced by the Secretary to the President and Fellows, who shall receive him standing. After the promissory obligation (Appendix, No. I.) has been read aloud to him by the Secretary or Clerk (the President and Fellows still standing), he shall affix his name to it in the presence of the College, and he shall then receive the right hand of Fellowship from the President and Fellows present.

Mode of reception of new Fellows.

16. Petitions for admission as Fellows shall be in the form given in the Appendix, No. II. The further proceedings upon such petitions shall be in the form prescribed in Laws 3 and 4 of this section.

Form of petition.

17. The Diploma presented by the College to their Ordinary Fellows shall be in the terms given in Appendix, No. V.

Form of Diploma.

## CHAPTER III.

### Of Members.

1. Any Licentiate of a College of Physicians, or Graduate of a British or Irish University, with whose knowledge of Medical and General Science the College may be satisfied, may be admitted a Member of the College, provided he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

Who are eligible.

2. Every motion for the election of a Member shall

Petition.

Names of Candidates to be announced to the Fellows.

be made at a quarterly meeting of Fellows by one of the Fellows present, and seconded by another ; and this motion shall be determined by ballot at the next quarterly meeting, a majority of three-fourths being necessary to carry it in the affirmative.

3. The names and addresses of Candidates for admission as Members, with the names of their proposers and seconders, shall be announced by billet to the Fellows on the roll of attendance, within one week from the date of the meeting at which the motion for their election has been made. The names and addresses here referred to shall be repeated in the billet (Chapter IX., Law 11) summoning the meeting at which the motion for election is to be determined.

Order on roll.

4. The Members shall be placed on a roll of Members according to the date of their admission ; and when two or more Members are admitted on the same day, they shall be enrolled according to seniority.

Meetings at which Members may be present.

5. Every Member on the roll of attendance, whose address has been communicated to the Clerk, shall be summoned to attend all meetings of the Fellows and Members. (See Chap. IX., Law 11.)

Form of petition.

6. Petitions for admission as Members shall be in the form given in the Appendix, No. III.

Form of Diploma.

7. The Diploma presented by the College to their Members shall be in the terms given in Appendix, No. VI.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Of Licentiates.

1. Applications for the License to practise Medicine shall be made through the Secretary, or, in the case of the Double Qualification, through the Inspector of Certificates.

Form of petition.

2. Every Applicant, before receiving the License of the College, shall satisfy the Council that he is twenty-one years of age, that he is of good moral character, that he is not under articles of apprenticeship, and that he has fulfilled all the requirements that were in force at the date when he commenced his Medical studies.

Who are eligible.

3. The Council of the College shall annually, at the quarterly meeting in August, submit to the College the Curriculum of Study, and Plan of Examination for the License of the College.

Council to prepare curriculum of study.

4. Copies of the existing Curriculum and Plan of Examination shall be printed and furnished to all applicants for the License.

Copies of curriculum to be printed.

5. Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians of London, or of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland; Graduates in Medicine of British and Irish Universities; Licentiates in Surgery of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, or of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, of five years' standing; or Licentiates of an Apothecaries' Company of five years' standing, who do not deal in drugs, will be required to undergo Examination in the following

Certain Applicants to undergo a modified examination.

subjects only:—Practice of Medicine and Pathology, Materia Medica, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence.

Must produce testimonials.

*N.B.*—Candidates applying under this law must, before being admitted to examination, send with their petitions testimonials (to be approved of by the Council) from at least two well known medical men; and, if reported on favourably by the Examiners, their applications shall be laid by the Council before the College, and decided upon by Ballot, a majority of two-thirds of those who vote being necessary to declare the Applicants duly elected Licentiates.

Double Qualification.

6. The License of the College may also be obtained in conjunction with that of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, or of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, under Regulations to be from time to time arranged between the College and these bodies.

## CHAPTER V.

### Of the Fees.

Fee of Licentiate.

1. The Fee to be paid by a Licentiate shall be 10 Guineas.

Fee of Members.

2. The Fee to be paid by a Member shall be 30 Guineas.

Fee when a Member becomes a Fellow.

3. When a Member shall be raised to the rank of Fellow, he shall pay 30 Guineas, exclusive of Stamp-duty.



4. When a Licentiate shall be raised to the rank of Member, he shall pay 20 Guineas.

5. All Applicants for Licenses, and all Candidates for Fellowship or Membership, must lodge their Fees, and the amount of Stamp-duty payable at the time to Government, with the Treasurer, previously to presenting their petitions.

Fee when a Licentiate becomes a Member.

Fees to be lodged with Treasurer before petitions presented.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Of Forfeiture of Fellowships, Memberships, and Licenses.

1. Any Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the College who shall by himself, copartners, or servants, keep a public Apothecary's, Druggist's, or Chemist's shop, shall, *ipso facto*, forfeit all the rights and privileges which he does or may enjoy as a Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the College, and his name shall be expunged from the List.

Keeping a public shop involves forfeiture of Fellowship or License.

2. Any Fellow, Member, or Licentiate of the College who shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Act, Section XXIX., have his name removed from the Medical Register, shall be deprived, *ipso facto*, of his Fellowship, Membership, or License to practise, as given by the College.

Removal from the Register involves forfeiture of Fellowship, etc.

3. Any Fellow, Member, or Licentiate who, in the opinion of the College, shall have been guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of a physician, may be deprived of all the rights and privileges which,

Infamous conduct involves forfeiture of Fellowship, etc.

as Fellow, Member, or Licentiate, he does or may enjoy.

Censure or suspension.

4. Any Fellow, Member, or Licentiate who shall, after due inquiry, be judged by the Fellows to have acted in an unbecoming or unprofessional manner, may be censured, or may be deprived for such time as the Fellows may determine, of all the rights and privileges which, as Fellow, Member, or Licentiate, he does or may enjoy.

Mode of depriving of the Fellowship, etc.

5. The proceedings for censure, suspension or expulsion, shall be as follow:—The motion for the censure, suspension, or expulsion of the Fellow, Member, or Licentiate, shall contain a statement of the offence of which the Fellow, Member, or Licentiate is accused. This motion shall be submitted to the Council, and shall be laid by them, with their opinion thereon, before a meeting of the Fellows, at which it shall be proposed and seconded. A vote of the Fellows shall then be taken, as to whether it is expedient to entertain the motion; and in the event of it being decided by a majority that the motion shall be entertained, the farther proceedings shall be as follow:—The motion shall be determined at another meeting of the Fellows, summoned at an interval of not less than three months after the first. The object of both these meetings shall be announced in the billets summoning the meetings; and the billets shall be issued one week previous to each meeting. A majority of three-fourths of those present shall be required to carry the motion.

Clerk to send notice to Fellow, etc., accordingly.

6. The Clerk shall, within three clear days after the meeting at which the motion has been proposed, transmit a copy of it to the Fellow, Member, or Licentiate accused. It shall be held sufficient evidence of this

law having been complied with, if the notice has been posted, with the address of the Fellow, Member, or Licentiate, in the College books, or in the latest issue of the Medical Register.

7. The Fellow, Member, or Licentiate accused, may appear and plead by himself, or by his representative, at the meeting at which the motion is to be considered.

8. It shall be in the power of the Council to shorten the period of three months between the tabling and discussion of the motion, should the Fellow, Member, or Licentiate accused, petition to that effect.

The accused to appear by himself or representative.

Council may shorten period of three months.

## CHAPTER VII.

### On the Election of Office-Bearers.

1. At the annual meeting for the election of Office-Bearers (*vide* Chapter IX., Law 1), it shall be competent for any Fellow to propose one of the Fellows present, as President; and on his motion being seconded by another Fellow, the Fellow so nominated shall be elected President, if no other name be proposed. If, however, another name or names be duly proposed and seconded, a vote shall be taken, and the Fellow having the greatest number of votes shall be President of the College for the ensuing year.

2. The newly-elected President shall take the Chair, and nominate a Vice-President.

3. The President shall then nominate three of the Fellows present, not being in the Council, as Scrutineers.

Election of President.

Nomination of Vice-President.

Election of the other members of Council.

Thereupon the roll of the Fellows shall be called by the Clerk. Each Fellow present, as his name is called, shall then place on the table before the President a paper signed with his name, containing the names of six Fellows other than the President, chosen from among the Fellows then and there present, whom the Fellows voting may desire to elect to be, with the President, the Council of the College for the ensuing year. The Scrutineers shall, without leaving the room, arrange these Lists, and report to the College what names have received the greatest number of votes. Should any List be found incorrect, it shall be returned, for correction, to the Fellow who signed it.

Council to  
choose Office-  
Bearers.

4. The Council of the College, who shall be Electors of the other Office-Bearers, shall immediately retire to another room, and shall there make choice of a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Curator of Museum, and a Librarian, all of whom must be Fellows of the College; and the Council shall further make choice of Examiners, a Clerk, an Auditor, an Under-Librarian, and an Officer. These Office-Bearers shall continue in office for one year.

Announcement  
of Office-  
Bearers.

5. When the Electors return, the Clerk shall announce the names of the Office-Bearers.

President not to  
hold office for  
more than two  
years consecu-  
tively.

6. The same Fellow may be elected President for two years successively, but not for any longer consecutive period, unless by the consent of three-fourths of the Fellows present. But the same Fellow may be re-elected after having been out of office for two years.

If retiring Pre-  
sident have not  
enough of votes,  
another election  
necessary.

7. In the event of the outgoing President having a majority of votes, but not a sufficient number to entitle him to re-election, the Fellow having the next highest number of votes shall not be declared President, but a new nomination (from which the retiring President shall

be excluded) shall be made, and a new vote be taken, and the Fellow having the greatest number of votes shall be declared President for the ensuing year.

8. The other Office-Bearers may be re-elected for an unlimited number of years.

No restriction  
on other Office-  
Bearers.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Of the Powers and Duties of the Office-Bearers.

#### § 1. THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall be addressed by those who speak in the meetings.

To be addressed  
by the speakers.

2. He shall keep order, regulate the debates, call the votes when necessary, and declare in what manner the question is determined.

To regulate the  
debates.

3. He shall have one vote as Fellow, and a casting vote in case of an equal division.

To have an  
ordinary and  
casting vote.

4. He shall not originate or second any motion while acting as Chairman.

Cannot origi-  
nate or second a  
motion.

5. He shall appoint all Committees, and shall be *ex-officio* a member of every Committee.

To appoint  
Committees.

6. He shall sign all Diplomas issued by the College.

To sign  
Diplomas.

#### § 2. OF COMMITTEES.

1. At the appointment of every Committee (except standing Committees), a time shall be fixed for the business being finished which the College entrusts to it.

To be restricted  
as to time.



Not to incur  
expense without  
a special vote of  
the College.

When to report.

Accountable for  
all the Funds.

May defray or-  
dinary expenses  
without a special  
vote.

Accounts to be  
balanced and  
audited.

Book of Annual  
Expenditure.

Book of Capital  
Account.

Must lodge all  
Funds above  
£20 in Bank.

2. No expenses shall be incurred by Committees without a special vote of the College, and a limitation of the sum to be expended.

3. Committees appointed at one quarterly meeting shall bring up written Reports to the next quarterly meeting, unless it has been otherwise determined.

### § 3. THE TREASURER.

1. The Treasurer shall receive, disburse, and be accountable for the Funds of the College.

2. He may pay, without any special order, the ordinary expenses of the College, but shall not pay or disburse any other sum without previous direction to that effect from the Council.

3. He shall balance his accounts every year on the 20th day of January, or, if that day shall happen to be Sunday, on the 19th January, and shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the quarterly meeting in February, the Auditor's Abstract and Statement of Accounts, containing his Charge and Discharge of the money belonging to the College, with a true state of his Accounts.

4. He shall keep a regular Book of Accounts, containing the various items of Income and Expenditure for the year, which Book shall be produced yearly at the February meeting.

5. He shall keep a Book containing a statement of the Capital Account, which Book shall also be produced yearly at the February meeting.

6. He may retain £20 in his hands ; but any surplus above that shall be lodged in the Banking-house where the cash account of the College is kept ; and when the funds so lodged shall exceed £500, as ascertained at

the next meeting of the Trustees of the College, such sum shall be placed on deposit receipt in name of the Trustees till an available security is found.

7. If at any time he shall have occasion to overdraw the cash account of the College he shall on no account do so without the direct authority of the Council.

8. He may expend the sum of £5 on such repairs on the buildings as may be necessary ; but when the expense exceeds that sum, he shall previously obtain the authority of the Council.

9. All papers and vouchers relating to the property of the College, shall be lodged by the Treasurer in the safe of the College, and the key retained by him.

10. After the Treasurer's accounts have been approved of, he shall see that the Report be regularly transcribed by the Clerk into the Minute-Book of the College.

11. He shall, previously to the last meeting of Council before the quarterly meeting in November of each year, give to the Clerk a list of the Trustees who may have been absent from any of the meetings, in order that the penalties exigible from them may be collected and included in the annual statement of the contributions and fines.

12. On the resignation or retirement of the Treasurer, his books and relative vouchers shall be examined by a Committee appointed for the purpose, and if found correct, he shall be exonerated from his intromissions with the funds of the College. He shall also hand over all documents and papers in his custody, with a proper inventory thereof, to his successor in office, whose receipt for the same shall free him from all further responsibility regarding them.

Cannot overdraw Bank account without authority of Council.

Latitude as to repairs.

Vouchers to be lodged in safe.

Report of accounts to be entered in minutes.

To keep a list of Trustees absent from the meetings.

Proceedings consequent on a change of Treasurer.

## § 4. THE AUDITOR.

To examine and  
report on Treas-  
urer's ac-  
counts.

1. The Auditor, who shall be a Chartered Accountant, shall examine the Treasurer's Annual Accounts, and frame an abstract thereof, to be printed and submitted to the College at the quarterly meeting in February.

To report on  
state of funds.

2. He shall also prepare a statement of the funds and property of the College, to be printed and circulated with the abstract.

Salary.

3. For these services he shall receive such Fee as the Council may from time to time fix.

## § 5. THE TRUSTEES.

How appointed.

1. The Trustees shall consist of the Treasurer, and four Fellows to be selected by the Council, subject to the approval of the College.

All property to  
be vested in  
name of the  
College.

2. They shall invest all property belonging to the College, with the exception of the amount allowed to be retained in the Bank and in the Treasurer's hands (see Chap. VIII., Sect. 3, Law 6), in the name of the College, in its corporate capacity.

Stated and occa-  
sional meetings

3. They shall hold two stated meetings in the year, viz. :—on the second Tuesday of May and November, and shall also meet at such other times as the duties imposed upon them in regard to the property of the College (Chap. XIII., Laws 3 to 5) may require.

Vacancies how  
to be filled up.

4. On a vacancy occurring in the office of Trustee by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Council shall, within a month, nominate a successor, subject to the approval of the College at its next meeting.

§ 6. THE EXAMINERS.

1. The Council shall choose from time to time Examiners in Preliminary Education, according to the subjects professed by the Applicants.

The Examiners in Preliminary Education.

2. Should the Examiners in Preliminary Education not be Fellows of the College, the President or Vice-President, or one, at least, of the Examiners of the College, or, failing them, some Fellow of the College appointed by the Council, shall be present at the Examination.

Some Fellow of College to be present at Preliminary Examination.

3. The Examiners of the College, annually chosen at the election meeting, shall conduct the professional Examination of Applicants.

The Examiners of the College.

4. The Examiners shall have power to conduct the Examinations at such times and places as they may select, and to adjourn them as often as may seem advisable.

Examiners to arrange time and place of Examinations.

§ 7. THE SECRETARY.

1. The Secretary shall take charge of all the correspondence of the College, and cause copies of all his important letters to be entered by the Clerk, or otherwise, in the Letter-Book of the College.

To manage correspondence.

2. He shall, at all meetings of the College or Council, take himself, or cause to be taken by the Clerk, minutes of the proceedings, and shall see that they are properly extended, and, after approval, engrossed in the respective Minute-Books.

To keep minutes of meetings of College.

3. He shall submit to the College the opinion of the Council on all motions or other business which has been

To submit the opinion of the Council to the College.

considered by them, and shall give such explanations to the College as the Council may direct.

To sign all  
Diplomas.

4. He shall, in conjunction with the President, sign all Diplomas issued by the College.

To keep the  
Diploma plates.

5. He shall keep under his custody the copperplates on which are engraved the forms of Diplomas for Fellows, Members, and Licentiates, and also the lithographed or printed forms of Petition for the Fellowship, Membership, or License.

To keep the  
College Minute-  
Books, Letters,  
and Papers.

6. He shall keep under his custody, in the safe of the College, the various Minute-Books, Letters, and Papers belonging to the College. The Current Letter-Book and minutes of Council he may keep in his own house, but the Minute-Book of the College is, on no account whatever, to be removed from the building.

To allow access  
to the minutes  
to Fellows.

7. He shall allow access to these minutes at all times to the Fellows of the College; but it shall be in the power of the Council to authorize the Secretary to withhold the minutes of the Council as to any particular business still in dependence.—Other parties shall only be permitted to inspect them on making written application to the Council and receiving its sanction.

To arrange for  
summoning  
meetings of  
College or  
Council.

8. He shall direct the Clerk to summon meetings of the College and Council, and shall furnish him with a list of the business to be transacted at each meeting, in order that it may be duly entered in the billets by which the meeting is called. He shall also, previously to each quarterly or extraordinary meeting of the College, cause a programme of the business to be suspended in the Reading-Room.

To report ab-  
senteers from  
meetings of  
Council.

9. He shall, previously to the meeting of Council before the quarterly meeting of the College in November of each year, give to the Clerk a list of Members of the



Council who may have been absent at any of the meetings, in order that the fines exigible from them may be collected and included in the annual statement of the contributions and fines.

#### § 8. REGISTRAR.

1. The Council shall annually, at the election meeting, nominate one of the Fellows of the College to be the *Registrar* for the ensuing year.

How chosen.

2. The Registrar shall have charge of the whole correspondence with and regarding applications for the Licence of the College.

Duties of Registrar.

3. The Registrar shall arrange in regard to Applicants coming before the several boards of examination.

4. The same Fellow may hold the office of Secretary and Registrar.

May hold other offices.

5. The Registrar shall receive for his services such salary as the Council may from time to time determine.

Remuneration.

#### § 9. THE LIBRARIAN.

1. The Librarian shall have the general control of the Library, and superintend the ordering of Books, and the performance of the duties of the Library by the Under-Librarian and Officer.

To have control of Library.

2. He shall, previously to the meeting of Council before the quarterly meeting of the College in November of each year, give to the Clerk a list of Members of the Library Committee who may have been absent from any of the meetings of the Committee, and also of those Fellows who may have committed any breach of the Regulations of the Library, in order that the fines

To Register absentees from Library Committee.

exigible from them may be collected and included in the annual statement of the contributions and fines.

#### § 10. UNDER-LIBRARIAN.

Hours of attendance.

1. The Under-Librarian shall attend at least one stated hour daily, from 4 to 5 o'clock P.M., for giving out and receiving Books, and performing all other duties devolving on him under the Regulations for the Library.

Registers to be kept.

2. He shall regularly enter all Books, purchased or presented to the College, in the Library Journal kept for that purpose, and in the alphabetical Catalogue.

To execute instructions of Librarian.

3. He shall receive and execute the instructions of the Librarian and Library Committee regarding the concerns of the Library; and shall also attend meetings of the Library Committee when required.

#### § 11. THE CLERK.

To attend meeting of College or Council.

1. The Clerk shall attend all the meetings of the College, the quarterly meetings of the Council, and any other meetings of the Council or of any of the Committees at which his assistance may be required.

When absent, shall provide a substitute.

2. In the event of the Clerk being unavoidably prevented from attending a meeting, some competent person deputed by him may attend in his place. But the Clerk shall in no case be absent without such properly qualified substitute, for whom he shall be considered responsible; and he shall in each case furnish a sufficient excuse to the College for his own absence.

To call Roll.

3. He shall call the Roll at the commencement and close of each meeting of the College, and register the fines against those who are late, or absent.

4. He shall read the minutes of the College, and any Petitions of Candidates for admission as Fellows, Members, or Licentiates.

To read Minutes and Petitions.

5. He shall, at each meeting of the College, minute the proceedings, and shall subsequently extend them under the direction of the Secretary.

To keep minutes.

6. He shall submit the draft of the minute so prepared to the quarterly meeting of Council previously to its being read at the next quarterly meeting of the College. He shall, within four days after each minute has received the sanction of the College, cause it to be engrossed in the minute-book.

To submit minutes to Council.

7. He shall, when directed by the Secretary, copy all letters or other documents which the interests of the College may require.

To engross minutes in the minute-book

To copy all documents required by College.

8. He shall, on or before the quarterly meeting in November, annually collect all the fines incurred by Fellows, and shall keep a regular statement of them and of the contributions, which he shall annually submit to the Auditor of the accounts.

To collect fines.

9. He shall engross all Financial Statements that have been approved of by the College, in the Account and Minute-Book of the College.

To engross financial statements.

10. He shall issue the billets summoning the meetings of the College, whether of Fellows only, or of Fellows and Members, with such list of the business to be transacted as shall be furnished him by the Secretary.

To issue billets.

11. He shall intimate to every Fellow on the roll of attendance, the names of Candidates for the Fellowship and Membership, within one week after the meeting at which the motion for their election has been made.

To intimate to Fellows names of Candidates.

To intimate to  
Fellows and  
Members their  
election.

12. He shall intimate to Fellows and Members, after their election, the time when they are expected to take their seats in the College.

To transmit  
motion accusing  
any Fellow, etc.

13. He shall, within three days of the proposal of any motion, for the censure, suspension, or expulsion of a Fellow, Member, or Licentiate, transmit a copy of the motion to the Fellow, Member, or Licentiate accused.

To arrange  
papers.

14. He shall, before the 31st of January of each year, arrange the papers and vouchers of the College for the past year, and shall prepare an index of the same to be given to the Secretary for custody.

To prepare an-  
nual index to  
minutes.

Salary.

15. For these services he shall receive an annual salary of £25 sterling; and a further sum of Two Guineas for attendance at and engrossing the minutes of each extraordinary meeting at which his presence may be required.

#### § 12. THE OFFICER.

How to be  
chosen.

1. He shall be elected by the Council, and hold his office during their pleasure.

To reside in  
College.

2. He shall reside in the apartments provided for him in the College; and shall give his whole time to the performance of the business of the College.

To deliver  
billets and other  
papers.

3. He shall deliver billets and other papers of the College to their addresses in Edinburgh, and shall post those for Fellows and Members at a distance, on his being instructed to do so by the President, Secretary, Clerk, or the Chairman of any Committee.

To keep the  
apartments in  
order.

4. He shall keep the Hall, and other apartments of the College, clean and in good order, and shall attend at the door at every meeting.

5. He shall be ready at all times to give out books to Fellows on receipt under the Regulations in Chap. XIV.

To give out books.

6. He shall have the apartments ready for the use of the Fellows every morning at 10 A.M.

To open College.

7. He shall put out all lights, and see that the fires are properly extinguished, and the College shut every evening at 10 P.M.

To shut College.

8. Besides coal, gas, and apartments, he shall receive such salary as the Council may appoint.

Salary.

## CHAPTER IX.

### Of the Meetings of the College.

1. A meeting of the Fellows of the College shall be held annually, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on St Andrew's Day, if it shall happen to fall on a Thursday ; and, if not, on the first Thursday thereafter,—for the sole purpose of electing Office-Bearers for the year ensuing.

Election meeting.

2. There shall be held four ordinary quarterly meetings,—viz., on the first Tuesday of February, May, August, and November,—at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Quarterly meetings of Fellows.

3. On the Friday preceding each quarterly meeting, the Council shall meet in the Hall at such hour as they may from time to time determine, to consider the business which is to be brought before the Fellows on the Tuesday following, and to instruct the Secretary or Clerk what notices are to be circulated in the billets, which shall be issued on the Friday evening.

Arrangement of business for quarterly meetings.



By whom the business is to be managed.

Extraordinary meetings.

Meeting of Fellows to be called on requisition.

Meeting of Fellows and Members to be called on requisition.

Meetings of Council.

Fellows and Members to be summoned by billet.

Billets may be posted or delivered by officer.

4. The business of the College, with the exceptions specially stated in the Laws, shall be managed solely by the Fellows, seven of whom shall be a quorum.

5. The President or Council may call extraordinary meetings of the Fellows, or meetings of the Fellows and Members, when deemed necessary; the business for these meetings shall be arranged by the Council and printed in the billets summoning the meeting.

6. The President shall be bound to call an extraordinary meeting of the Fellows, on a requisition to that effect, specifying the purpose of such meeting, and signed by any five of the Fellows, being delivered to him or to the Secretary of the College.

7. The President shall be bound to call an extraordinary meeting of the Fellows and Members, on a requisition to that effect, specifying the purpose of such meeting, and signed by any five of the Fellows or Members, being delivered to him or to the Secretary of the College. Any matters affecting the general interests of the profession and the public, which shall be specified in such requisition or notice, may be considered at any such extraordinary meeting of Fellows and Members.

8. The President, Secretary, or Treasurer, may, severally, call a meeting of the Council when they think it necessary.

9. Every Fellow and Member of the College resident in Great Britain and Ireland, and whose name is on the roll of attendance, shall be summoned to such meetings as he is entitled by law to attend. The summons shall be by a billet specifying the day and hour, and the business to be transacted at the meeting.

10. The billets summoning the meetings, and generally, all intimations required by the laws of the College,

may be sent by post ; and, in this case, the fact of such billets having been posted to the address in Great Britain or Ireland last furnished to the Clerk by any Fellow or Member shall be held to be sufficient evidence of legal delivery. The billets for Fellows or Members resident in Edinburgh, or in the extended royalty thereof, may be delivered by the officer ; and in this case, proof of a billet being delivered at the last address furnished to the Clerk shall be held to be sufficient evidence of legal delivery.

## CHAPTER X.

### Of the Order of Business.

#### § 1. OF ELECTION MEETINGS.

The business shall be transacted in the form prescribed in Chapter VII.

#### § 2. OF THE QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF FELLOWS.

1. The Clerk shall read the minutes of the last quarterly meeting, and of all subsequent meetings of the Fellows. These minutes, when approved of, shall be signed by the President, or by the Chairman.

2. Petitions of Candidates for admission as Fellows shall be considered.

3. Ballots for admission to the Fellowship shall take place.

Minutes of former meetings.

Petitions.

Ballots for Fellowship.

Petitions.

4. Petitions of Candidates for admissions as Members shall be considered.

Ballots for Membership.

5. Ballots for admission to the Membership shall take place.

Petitions.

6. Petitions of Candidates for admission as Licentiates shall be considered.

Ballots for License.

7. Ballots for admission to the License shall take place.

Announcement of Licenses granted.

8. The names of those who shall have received the License of the College since the previous quarterly meeting shall be announced.

Reports.

9. Reports of Committees shall be received and discussed.

Other business.

10. Any other business previously proposed, according to the Laws, shall be brought forward by the Secretary. (*Vide* Chap. XI.)

### § 3. OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS OF FELLOWS.

The order of business shall be the same as in § 2, except that no minutes shall be read, and that no business shall be transacted except that for which the meeting has been specially summoned, according to the provisions of Chap. X., Laws 8 and 9.

### § 4. OF MEETINGS OF FELLOWS AND MEMBERS.

Minutes of former meetings.

1. The Clerk shall read the minutes of the last meeting of Fellows and Members. These minutes, when approved of, shall be signed by the President or Chairman.

Abstract of College business.

2. The Clerk shall read an abstract, prepared by the Council, of such business transacted by the College since

the last meeting of Fellows and Members as the Council may consider it expedient to submit to the meeting. The abstract thus read shall form part of the minutes of the meeting.

3. Reports of Committees shall be received and discussed.

4. Any other business which, in terms of the Laws, can be transacted at a meeting of Fellows and Members may be here introduced.

#### § 5. FORMS APPLICABLE TO ALL MEETINGS.

1. All meetings shall be constituted by the President taking the chair, at the hour appointed ; and all meetings shall be dissolved or adjourned by the Chairman leaving the chair.

2. In the event of the President being absent, the Vice-President shall take the chair ; and in the absence of both, the chair shall be taken by the Fellow first on the roll of attendance who may be present.

3. At the commencement and close of all meetings of Fellows, the Clerk shall call the roll of attendance, and he shall fine those who are absent.

4. Notice of all business to be transacted at the meetings of the College shall be circulated with the billets ; and in the case of billets for the election of Fellows and Members, or for the forfeiture of Fellowships and Memberships, or in the case of motions affecting the property and laws of the College, the billets must be issued at least one week before the day of meeting, and must be otherwise in accordance with the Bye-Laws.

Reports.

Other business.

President to be in Chair.

Chairman in absence of President.

Roll-call.

Notice of all business to be given in the billets.

## CHAPTER XI.

## Motions, Laws, and Protests.

Business to be  
first submitted  
to the Council.

1. No business can be taken up at any meeting of the College, other than that specially provided for in the Laws, unless it has been first considered and reported on by the Council, or by a Committee appointed by the College for the purpose.

Form in which  
business shall be  
brought before  
the College.

2. All business shall be brought before the College, either in the form of a report by the Council or a Committee, or of a motion by a Fellow of the College.

Reports to be  
circulated  
among the  
Fellows.

3. When business is to be brought before the College by a Report, it shall either be circulated with the billets summoning the meeting, or be laid on the Library table for the consideration of the Fellows, at least three clear days before the meeting; and of this due notice shall be given in the billets.

Approval or  
disapproval of  
reports.

4. No Report, nor any recommendation contained in a Report, shall be approved, disapproved, or otherwise dealt with by the College, unless by a motion or amendment duly proposed and seconded.

Motions to be  
sent to Secre-  
tary.

5. When business is to be brought before the College by a motion, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Secretary at least four clear days before the meeting of the College at which it is proposed to be discussed.

To be, by him,  
laid before the  
Council.

6. The Secretary shall submit any motion so received by him to a meeting of the Council, to be held at least three clear days before the meeting of the College at which the said motion is to be considered; and the Council shall report their opinion of the ex-



pediency of passing the motion to the said meeting of the College.

7. The Secretary shall cause a copy of the proposed motion, or an abstract thereof, to be circulated with the billets summoning the meeting at which it is to be brought forward, and the motion itself to be suspended in that part of the College where notices are usually posted.

Copy of motion to be circulated.

8. It shall be lawful to any Fellow, at any meeting of the College, to move the approval or disapproval of any Report and of any recommendation contained in such Report, or to propose, either in the way of motion or amendment, any modification of any such recommendation; provided always, that the Report has been circulated with the billets summoning the meeting at which it is to be considered, or that it has been laid on the Library table at least three days before the meeting, and that intimation has been made to the Fellows that it is so open for their inspection.

Any Fellow may move approval or disapproval of report.

9. It shall not be lawful, however, under the foregoing Law, for any Fellow, while a Report is under consideration, to table any motion or amendment relating to matters not brought before the College in the Report.

No motion unconnected with report to be entertained.

10. All motions shall be determined by the votes of a majority, except in cases otherwise provided for in the Laws.

Votes to be decided by a majority.

11. Motions for the abrogation or alteration of a Law shall be approved of by three several meetings of the College before they are adopted, a vote being taken for or against at each meeting. Should such a motion, however, at its first or second reading, be approved of by five-sixths of the members present, it may be immediately adopted and acted on as a temporary regulation.

Procedure in regard to motions for altering Laws.

Restriction in speaking.

Fellows or Members may protest against any decision.

Protest cannot be entered against minutes, unless inaccurate, or meeting not properly summoned

College may reject protests of which language is objectionable.

12. No Fellow shall speak oftener than once on a motion, except the mover, who shall have a right to reply, after which the debate shall be concluded.

13. Any Fellow or Member present at a meeting of Fellows, or of Fellows and Members, may protest in his own name, and in the name of those present who may adhere to him, against any decision come to by the Fellows, or at the Fellows and Members present at such meeting. The reasons for such protest shall be assigned either at the minute, or shall be given in at the next meeting of the Fellows, or of the Fellows and Members.

14. It shall not be lawful to take any exception to the minutes, except on the ground that their narrative of the *res gestæ* is inaccurate, or that the meeting in question had not been properly summoned.

15. The College may reject any document, protest, or instrument, the language of which may be considered objectionable, until amended to the satisfaction of the College.

## CHAPTER XII.

### Of the Contributions and Fines.

For absence at election or quarterly meeting.

For absence at extraordinary meeting.

1. Every Fellow who shall be absent during the meeting for election, or during any of the quarterly meetings, shall pay a fine of 2s. 6d.

2. Every Fellow who shall be absent during an extraordinary meeting shall be fined 1s.

3. Every Fellow who shall not answer to his name when the roll is called at the beginning or end of every meeting, shall be fined 6d.

Fine for not answering to name.

4. Any Fellow leaving the room during any of the statutory meetings of the Fellows before the Chairman has declared the meeting ended, shall be fined 1s.; if during an extraordinary meeting, 6d.

Fine for leaving meeting.

5. If the Clerk be absent without an excuse satisfactory to the Fellows, and without sending a properly qualified substitute, he shall pay a fine of 5s.

Fine for absence of Clerk ;

6. At the quarterly meetings of Council, any Member of Council absent during the whole meeting shall be fined 2s. 6d., and at all other meetings of Council, 1s. Every Member of Council absent when the roll is called, at the beginning or end of the Council meetings, shall be fined 6d.

for absence from Council ;

7. Members of Committee absent from a meeting of the Library or Museum Committee shall be fined 1s. for every such absence.

for absence from Library or Museum Committee ;

8. Trustees absent from a meeting of Trustees shall be fined 2s. 6d. for every such absence.

for absence from meeting of Trustees ;

9. No excuses shall be sustained for absence from the meetings, excepting being confined to the house by sickness, or being absent from Scotland.

for excuses for absence ;

10. Each Fellow on the roll of attending Fellows shall pay annually, at the quarterly meeting held in November, One Guinea of contribution, and such fines as he may have incurred.

for annual contribution.

11. The Clerk shall annually make up, and lay before the quarterly meeting of the Council previous to the quarterly meeting of the College in November, a list of the fines incurred by Fellows during the past year.

Clerk to lay before Council annually a list of fines.

Amount of fines  
to be intimated  
to each Fellow.

12. The gross amount of fines due by each Fellow shall be appended to the billet summoning him to the quarterly meeting of the Fellows in November.

Clerk shall be  
bound to show  
each Fellow a  
list of his fines.

13. The Clerk shall be bound, on application, to show to any Fellow a list of the separate occasions on which he has been fined.

Council shall  
consider appeals  
against fines.

14. The Council shall meet within ten days after the November meeting of the Fellows, for the purpose of considering appeals against fines; and no subsequent appeal can be entertained unless the Fellow appealing was not in Edinburgh at the time when the meeting for hearing appeals was held.

Appeals to be  
given in to the  
Clerk in writ-  
ing.

15. All appeals shall be given in to the Clerk in writing, and signed by the appellant; and the Council shall have power to adjourn, if necessary, and to request the appellant to attend, for the purpose of giving such explanation as may be desired.

No appeal to be  
received after a  
year.

16. No appeal shall be received after the lapse of one year from the quarterly meeting of the College in November.

Penalties for  
being in arrears.

17. Any Fellow who may be in arrear of his annual contributions and fines for a longer period than two years, shall, after due intimation having been giving twice to him, at the interval of a month, be deprived of the use of the Library and Reading-room, and of the privilege of attending the meetings of the Fellows, or of the Fellows and Members, and shall have his name struck off the list of attendance. No Fellow who is in arrear of his contribution and fines for two years shall be allowed to vote at the election of Office-Bearers.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## Of the Property of the College.

1. No motion tending to alienate any part of the property of the College, or apply it to other than the ordinary purposes of the College, shall be discussed except at extraordinary meetings called for the purpose.

Motions tending to alienate the property of the College.

No such alienation shall take place unless approved of by a majority of three-fourths of the Fellows present, at three several meetings, eight days at least intervening between each.

Not to be carried without consent of three-fourths of meeting.

2. No sum of money shall be voted in donation, subscription, or otherwise, excepting for the ordinary expenses of the College, till the propriety thereof has been considered at two several meetings, eight days at least intervening between each. One of these may be a quarterly meeting, provided intimation of the proposal has been given in the billets; and there must be a majority of three-fourths of the Fellows who shall be present at each of these two meetings, to warrant such a proposal. But if the sum proposed do not exceed 10 Guineas sterling, it shall be competent for the Fellows, by a majority of three-fourths of the Fellows present, to vote such sum immediately at any meeting, quarterly or extraordinary, provided in either case notice has been given in the billets summoning the meeting.

Of money votes.

3. The securities for all the sums of money or property that may belong to, or constitute any part or portion of the funds of the College, and all heritable rights connected therewith, shall be conceived and taken

All property to be vested in the College or Trustees.



to and in favour of the College in their corporate name, or in favour of the persons who may be Trustees for the time being, and to their successors in office.

How to be  
invested.

4. The Trustees shall have power to lend out and invest the monies belonging to the College upon bonds heritable or moveable, debenture bonds of any established railway company, in the purchase of Government stock, stock of the Bank of England, or on any security sanctioned by Act of Parliament or the legal courts of the country.

Purchase and  
sale of property

5. No purchase or sale of property or stock shall be made at any time by the said Trustees, without the special consent of four-fifths of the said Trustees, acting for the time being, expressed by a minute entered in the sederunt-book of the Trustees, and subscribed by the Trustees so consenting and approving.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### Library and Library Committee.

Constitution of  
Committee.

1. The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Librarian, together with two other Fellows appointed annually, at the quarterly meeting in August, shall form a Committee for the purchase of books and superintendence of the Library, and shall meet at least once a month.

Books to be,  
and not to be,  
lent.

2. The attending Fellows of the College may borrow any books from the Library, excepting the ten volumes of MSS. given to the College by Sir John Pringle,

and such other books as, from their value or other causes, the Library Committee think it inexpedient to circulate. A list of books not allowed to be lent shall be hung in the Library for the information of the Fellows.

3. No book shall be lent out unless a receipt be given for it, or the Fellow may leave a signed list of the books he wishes to procure from the Library, which shall be held in place of a receipt. Fellows returning books must see that their receipts are cancelled, as otherwise they will be held responsible for any books lost that are entered in their names.

Receipts from  
Fellows.

4. The Sub-Librarian shall attend daily at the hour appointed, for giving out and receiving books, and the performance of other duties connected with the Library. In his absence, the presses shall be kept constantly locked ; but the key shall be entrusted to the officer, who shall give out books to Fellows for consultation, he remaining in attendance at the Hall to receive and replace such books immediately when returned. The officer shall also give out books which are allowed to circulate among the Fellows, on taking a receipt for the same, which he shall hand over to the Sub-Librarian at his next visit, for insertion in the receipt-book.

Books to be  
given out by  
Sub-Librarian  
and Officer.

5. The Sub-Librarian shall be responsible for all books lost which are entered in the receipt-book, and for which he can show no receipt ; and the officer for all such as are neither entered in the book, nor acknowledged by the signature of any Fellow.

Responsibilities  
of Sub-Librarian  
and Officer.

6. Any books which have been less than a year in the Library, may be called in after being a fortnight, and all other books after being a month, in the possession of Fellows. Any Fellow neglecting to return a book after

Books may be  
called in, and  
fine for neglect.

intimation to do so has been duly sent him by the Sub-Librarian, shall be fined One Shilling for each day that he detains it, and no other book shall be lent to him in the meantime.

Not to be issued  
for a month  
after their  
receipt.

7. All books and periodicals shall (unless withheld by order of the Library Committee) lie on the table of the Library for a month after their reception. On being withdrawn from the table, the Sub-Librarian shall insert in the Library Catalogues their titles and places on the shelves; after which they shall be permitted to circulate among the Fellows. The numbers of periodicals, after being removed from the table, shall be laid aside until they form a volume, and then bound. In the meantime, they may be given out to Fellows under the ordinary regulations, but liable to be called in when wanted for binding.

List of new  
books and  
periodicals to  
be kept.

8. A list shall be regularly kept by the Sub-Librarian of all books and periodicals laid upon the table, together with the date of their reception and removal. This list it shall be the duty of the officer to compare with the books actually on the table, every morning after 10 o'clock; reporting to the Sub-Librarian any that he finds missing, in order that they may be traced, and the proper penalty inflicted for their unauthorized removal or detention.

May be re-  
moved after  
8 P.M., and re-  
turned before  
10 A.M. next  
day.

9. In the evenings, after 8 o'clock, the officer may give out to Fellows, to take home with them, any of the books or periodicals which are laid on the Library table; on condition of their being returned by 10 o'clock the next morning. He shall mark down in a proper book, their titles and the names of the Fellows to whom they are delivered, taking a receipt for the same; and if not returned at the time appointed, shall record against

the offender a fine of one shilling for each hour they are detained.

10. Any Fellow removing books from the Hall without informing the Sub-Librarian or officer, shall be fined five shillings for each offence. Newspapers shall on no account whatever be removed from the Reading-room.

11. The Catalogues of the Library, with all recent additions inserted ; the Library table book ; the evening receipt book ; the proposal book, and a list of fines incurred for infringing the regulations of the Library, shall be regularly laid before the Committee at each of their meetings.

12. Fellows whose names have been taken off the roll of attendance may avail themselves of the privileges of the Library and Reading-room, under the regulations contained in Chap. II., Laws 13, 14. Strangers wishing to consult books, if unattended by Fellows, must have the permission of the Council in each case, and shall do so in an adjoining apartment.

13. At the quarterly meeting in May every year, all books borrowed shall be ordered in within a week after that day, in order that the Librarian and Committee may institute an examination and comparison with the Press Catalogue of all the books in the Library ; which they shall do within a fortnight after the said quarterly meeting. Fellows who neglect to comply with this order shall be fined one shilling for each book and each day of detention. The books shall be called in and examined in like manner on a vacancy in the offices of Sub-Librarian or officer, before being handed over to the custody of a successor.

14. After such examination of the Library, a list of any books standing in the receipt book against any

Fine for removal of books without authority.  
No newspaper to be removed.

Committee regularly to examine the books.

Honorary, Non-resident, and Non-attending Fellows may have the use of Library under certain regulations.  
Admission of strangers.

Books to be called in annually ;

and when a new Librarian appointed.

Fellow as unreturned, shall be sent to him, and he shall be fined six shillings per week for every book retained thereafter, unless he intimate that he has lost the book.

15. In every case where an intimation of loss has been made, and also in every case where a book has remained unreturned for three months after it has been recalled, the Librarian shall have power to purchase a copy of the missing book at the expense of the Fellow who has failed to return it.

16. The price paid for such book shall absolve the Fellow from all fines for its non-return, and shall be collected along with, and be subject to all the regulations regarding the fines of the College.

17. The Committee may from time to time make temporary regulations in regard to the Library. But such regulations shall not be acted on until approved of by the Council, and the whole or a part of them may be suspended or abolished by a vote of a majority of the Fellows at any quarterly meeting of the College. Such temporary regulations, moreover, shall be held to be in force so long only as a copy of them hangs in a conspicuous place in the Reading-room or Library.

Interim regulations may be made.

## CHAPTER XV.

### Museum and Museum Committee.

1. The President, the Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh (if a Fellow of the College), the Curator of the Museum, and two other Fellows

Constitution of Committee.



appointed annually, at the quarterly meeting in August, shall form a Committee for the superintendence of the Museum, and shall meet as occasion requires.

2. The Curator shall keep the keys of the Museum cases, arrange the specimens according to a certain scientific order, and see that all the specimens are properly put up and preserved.

Curator to keep keys.

3. The Curator shall enter in a book kept for the purpose, a particular description of every article presented to the Museum of the College, with the name of the donor, and the date of its presentation, and shall exhibit to the College, at the first quarterly meeting thereafter, the donations received since their last meeting.

Curator to enter donations.

4. No specimen shall be handled or removed from the glass case, except in the presence of the Curator.

Specimens not to be handled.

5. Any Fellow of the College may give a written order for the admission of visitors to the Museum ; but the cases shall not be opened to such visitors without the consent of the Museum Committee previously obtained, and at the sight of the Curator or one of the Members of the Museum Committee appointed for this purpose.

Admission of visitors.

6. The Curator shall, previously to the meeting before the quarterly meeting of the College in November in each year, give to the Clerk a list of those Members of the Museum Committee who may have been absent from any of the meetings, in order that the fines exigible from them may be collected and included in the Annual Statement of contributions and fines.

Curator to register fines for absence from Museum Committee.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## Of Diplomas, etc.

Forms of  
diplomas.

1. All the Diplomas of the College shall be engraved according to a form approved of by the Council. The plates shall be kept in the custody of the Secretary. Every Diploma issued by the College shall be signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary.

Forms of  
petitions.

2. Forms of petition for admission to the Fellowship, the Membership, and the Licentiateship, shall be kept by the Secretary, and be furnished by him to intending Candidates.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## Certificates of Qualification to Lecture.

Certificate of  
ability to Lec-  
ture

1. Any Fellow of the College desirous of being recognised as a Lecturer by the College and other Licensing Boards, shall make written application to the Secretary, who shall lay the same within ten days thereafter before the Council. The Council shall then appoint five well-qualified gentlemen to be a Board of Examiners; three of whom shall be a quorum.

Board of Ex-  
amination.Nature of ex-  
amination.

2. The Board having met and determined on the mode of examination, shall inform the Candidate of the

time and place where such examination shall be held. The examination shall consist of

1. Questions to be answered either *visà voce* or in writing.
2. A lecture on some part of the subject which the Candidate proposes to teach, in the course of which he shall give.
3. The appropriate illustrations, manipulations, or demonstrations.
4. He shall also give proof of possessing available means for illustrating the course.

3. In the event of the decision of the Board being favourable, the President shall confer a certificate of qualification to teach at the first meeting of the College thereafter, or at an extraordinary meeting to be called for the purpose.

New certificate to be conferred.

4. The certificate of qualification to teach shall be in the form given in the Appendix, No. VIII.

Certificate of qualification.

5. For the examination of Lecturers not Fellows either of this College or of the College of Surgeons (which examination is to be conducted by a joint Board of the two Colleges), the Council shall nominate an equal number of gentlemen with those appointed by the sister College.

Joint examination of proposed Lecturers not Fellows of the College.

6. Previously, however, to any such Applicant being taken on trial, a petition from him shall be presented to the President of either College, with a testimonial as to his general character, signed by at least three Fellows of either College.

Attestation as to character.

7. The number composing the joint Board shall be left to the decision of the Council of the two Colleges.

Number of joint Board.

## Fees for License.

8. The sum of 10 Guineas shall in each case be paid to the Board of Examiners, one-half by the Candidate, and the other half, in the case of his being a Fellow, out of the College funds. When one who is not a Fellow is examined, he shall pay the whole sum required.



## APPENDIX.

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### No. I.

FORM OF PROMISSORY OBLIGATION to be signed by every Fellow before taking his seat in the College.

I \_\_\_\_\_, one of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, do, by subscribing these presents, solemnly declare and surely promise, *First*, That I shall all my life, according to my power, preserve and maintain the privileges, liberties, jurisdiction, and authority granted to the said College by her sacred Majesty's gracious Charter, dated 25th August, and sealed 31st October 1861, for the good and necessary ends and uses therein mentioned. *Secondly*, That I shall avail myself of all occasions to promote the welfare, prosperity, and utility of the said College, and shall always give my Vote, when it is asked, as I conscientiously think may be most conducive to these purposes. *Thirdly*, That I shall, as far as I am able, promote and preserve unity, concord, amity, and good order among all the Fellows, Members, Licentiates, and Candidates thereof; and shall heartily wish and endeavour to promote the prosperity of them all. *Fourthly*, That so long as I continue a Fellow of the said College, I shall at all times be subject to the due order and government of the College, according to the foresaid Charter, and shall conform and be obedient to the Laws and Regulations of the College, as the same are and shall be from time



to time enacted. *Fifthly*, That I shall never divulge or publish anything that is acted or spoken, or proposed to be transacted, in any meeting of the said College, or Council or Court thereof, without leave asked and obtained, according to the Laws prescribed by the College. All the aforesaid articles I hereby promise to observe, and never wittingly and willingly to break any one of them, as I desire to be held and respected an honest man.

## No. II.

## FORM OF PETITION for admission as FELLOWS.

*Unto the Much Honoured the PRESIDENT and Remanent Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.*

## THE

## PETITION of \_\_\_\_\_

HUMBLY SHIEWETH,

THAT, for several years, I applied myself to the study of Medicine, and have obtained the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, conform to my Diploma, dated \_\_\_\_\_, and being willing to observe the whole Laws and Regulations of the College,

May it therefore please the Royal College to admit me as a Fellow of the College, with power to enjoy all rights, liberties, and privileges which any other Fellow does or may enjoy.

No. III.

FORM OF PETITION for admission as MEMBERS.

*Unto the Much Honoured the PRESIDENT and Fellows of  
the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh,*

THE

PETITION of \_\_\_\_\_

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT, for several years, I applied myself  
to the study of Medicine, and obtained \_\_\_\_\_,  
conform to my Diploma, dated \_\_\_\_\_, and  
being willing to observe the whole Laws and Regulations  
of the College,

May it therefore please the Royal College to  
admit me a Member of the College, with power  
to enjoy all rights, liberties, and privileges  
which any other Member does or may enjoy.

No. IV.

FORM OF PETITION for admission as LICENTIATES.

*Unto the Much Honoured the PRESIDENT and Fellows of  
the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh,*

THE

PETITION of \_\_\_\_\_

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT, for several years, I applied myself  
to the study of Medicine, and obtained \_\_\_\_\_,  
on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_.

That being desirous of obtaining the License of the College, and being willing, and hereby engaging to observe the whole Laws and Regulations of the College, and to fulfil all the conditions which the College does or may require of Licentiates,

May it therefore please the Royal College to admit me a Licentiate of the College, with power to enjoy all the rights and privileges which any other Licentiate does or may enjoy.

No. V.

A DIPLOMA in the following terms shall be granted to every Fellow of the College.

“Collegium Regium Medicorum Edinburgense, rogante Præside, Sociisque annuentibus, deerevit ornatisimum virum A. B. in Societatem suam cooptare, et Collegam adseisere. Ipsum ideo in societatem cooptat, Socium adseissit, omniumque honorum atque privilegiorum quibus Socii ejusdem Collegii fruuntur, participem facit. In ejus rei fidem, hoc diploma, sigillo suo Præsidisque Secretarii chirographo munitum, expediri jussit.

“Actum Edinburgi, in Conventu Sociorum, die,” etc.

No. VI.

A DIPLOMA in the following terms shall be granted to every Member of the College.

“Collegium Regium Medicorum Edinburgense, rogante Præside Sociisque annuentibus, deerevit virum

ornatissimum A. B. in ordinem Membrorum co-optare, et Membrum adsciscere. Ipsum ideo in ordinem Membrorum co-optat, Membrum adscisit, omniumque honorum atque privilegiorum, quibus Membra ejusdem Collegii fruuntur, participem facit.

“In ejus Rei fidem, hoc Diploma, sigillo suo Præsidis Secretariiue chirographo munitum, expediri jussit.

“Actum Edinburgi, in Conventu Sociorum, die,” etc.

No. VII.

A DIPLOMA, in the following terms, shall be granted to every Licentiate of the College.

“Collegium Regium Medicorum Edinburgense, Rogante Præside, Sociisque annuentibus decrevit ornatum virum A. B. in numerum Permissorum co-optare. Ipsum ideo in numerum Permissorum co-optat, omniumque privilegiorum quibus Permissi ejusdem Collegii fruuntur, participem facit. In ejus rei fidem, hoc diploma, sigillo suo, Præsidisque Secretariiue chirographis munitum expediri jussit.

“Actum Edinburgi, in Conventu Sociorum,” etc.

No. VIII.

FORM OF A CERTIFICATE to be presented by the College to Fellows who have been examined and found qualified to lecture on any branch of Medical Science required by the Examining Boards.

“Collegium Regium Medicorum Edinense, de\_\_\_\_  
peracto examine, audita prælectione, inspectoque ap-

paratu inter prælegendum adhibendo, his literis testatur docendo hanc Medicinæ partem virum ingenuum, consocium A. B. se parem comprobasse. In cujus rei fidem hanc chartam sigillo suo, Præsidis, Secretariiue chirographo munitam, expediri jussit.

“Actum Edinburgi, in Conventu Sociorum, die,” etc.

THE END.











